

House Speaker McCormack to Retire This Fall

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, May 20.—House Speaker John W. McCormack, graduate of Boston's "last hurrah" Democratic politics, announced today he will retire from Congress at the close of this session.

The 78-year-old, white-haired Rep. McCormack, who has been in Congress since 1928, had previously announced his intention to seek a 22d term this fall as well as re-election as Speaker. He has been under criticism, particularly by younger members, because of his age and what some saw as lack of forcefulness and leadership in office. Moreover, the Speaker has been embarrassed in recent months by indictments against both a close personal friend and one of his long-time congressional aides for alleged influence peddling.

But today Speaker McCormack said in a statement at a 3 p.m. news conference:

"This is not a hasty decision on my part. I made this decision prior to the 1968 election. For some years Mrs. McCormack and I have been looking forward to a period of rest and relaxation."



Rep. John W. McCormack

U.S. Prices Rose 0.6 Pct. Last Month

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI).—Inflation continued to roar ahead in April as consumer retail prices rose 0.6 percent—the biggest jump since last December.

The increase would have been higher had not grocery prices, which have shown a gain every month since October, held steady. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that its Consumer Price index moved up from 133.2 percent the 1957-59 average in March to 4 percent last month.

Thus, a cross section of goods and services that cost \$10 about 12 years ago now costs \$13.40. Put another way, the dollar is now worth less than 75 cents in terms of 1957-59 purchasing power.

Administration officials, however, are reassuring the public and business for the last two months that anti-inflationary policies are being taken to hold. As recently as Tuesday, President Nixon said that "price increases are beginning to slow down."

On a seasonally adjusted basis, method of calculation for the index introduced only recently, the April increase was 1.1 percent, or 0.5 percent. For the three months the average (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Stocks in N.Y. Battered Again

NEW YORK, May 20.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange took another severe battering today as the economic news continued grim.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 11.41 points yesterday, dropped another 4.85 today to close at its lowest level since March, 1963.

Volume picked up in today's session, to 13,021 million shares. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Proxmire Challenges Nixon, Predicts 3 to 4 Billion Deficit

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI).—President Nixon's estimate of a deficit of \$1.3 billion in the fiscal year was challenged today by Sen. William Proxmire, D., who said it would more likely be three or four billion.

The same figure was used by the sources on Capitol Hill.

They cited a sharp falloff in the tax cuts and the taxes paid by corporations as a result of the sharp drop in corporate profits and the administration's attempts to curb inflation.

Mr. Proxmire and Sen. Edward Brooke, R., N.H., welcomed a proposal of Housing Secretary George W. Romney and Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, for voluntary wage-price restraints.

Mr. Nixon's chief economic adviser, Mr. Burns rejected any use of presidential guidelines, adding the use of the government's persuasive powers to bring down wages and prices to tone down its wage demands.

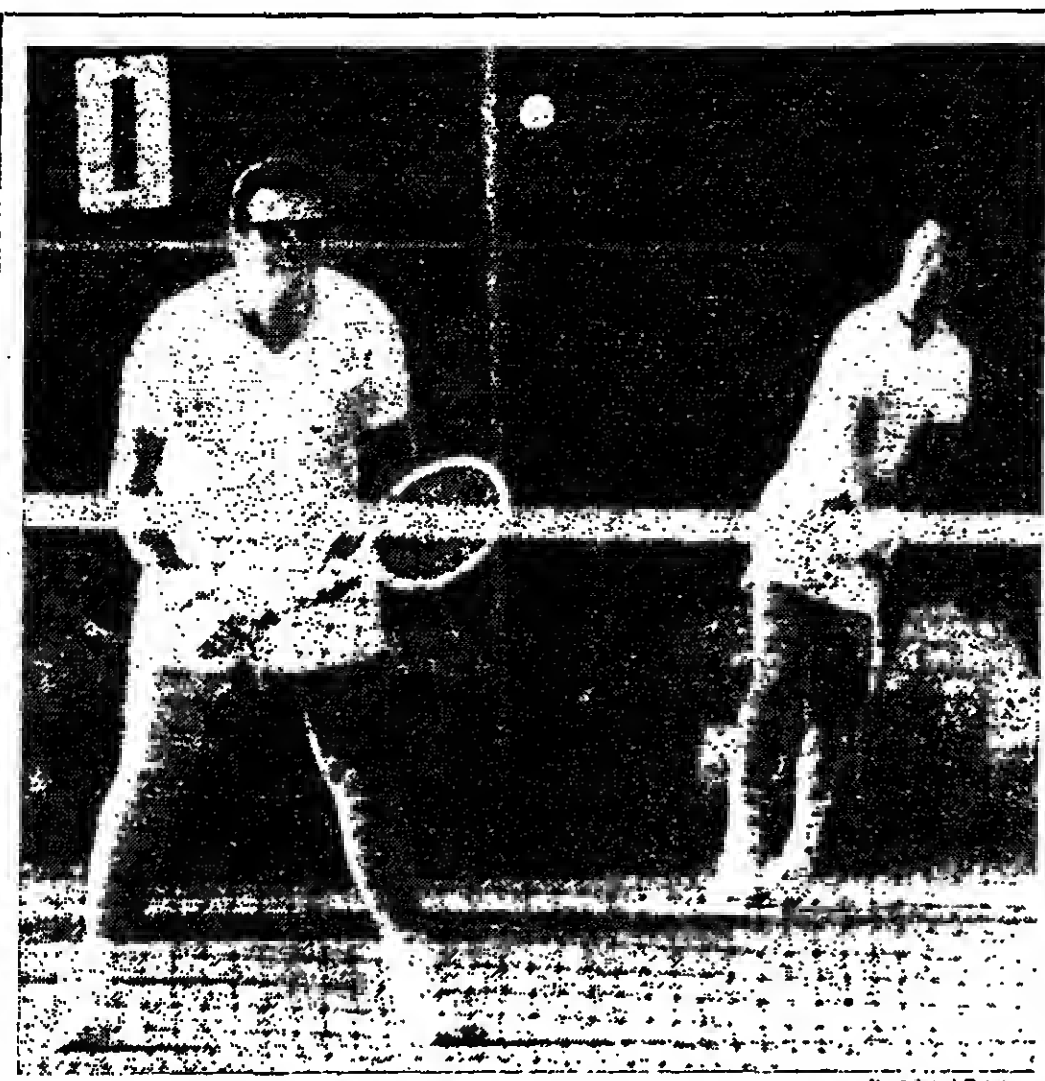
As for Mr. Nixon's projected deficit for the fiscal year 1971, Sen. Proxmire said in an interview the situation rules out a tax hike. He said Congress, convinced, as he was, that the deficit would be three or four billion, would not pass one—except the limited tax on lead used in gasoline.

Instead, he called for a \$10 billion cut in defense spending and slashes in spending for space and highways.

Mr. Nixon's proposed "anti-pollution" tax on leaded gasoline raised questions in Congress today about the administration's earlier pledge to ban leaded gasoline additives—a move strongly opposed by the oil industry.

"They can't have it both ways," said Sen. Proxmire. "If it does improve the environment, it won't raise the money and if it raises the money it won't stop the pollution of the environment."

A spokesman for Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, said Sen. Muskie was anxious to find out whether the tax proposal, announced (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew follows through on a serve that is sending a tennis ball at the head of his partner, Peace Corps director Joseph Blatchford.

Spiro the Sportsman Strikes Again

By Nan Robertson

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, already a legend of the fairways, demonstrated the same smashing aptitude for tennis today in a match in which he placed a serve with exquisite accuracy on the back of his partner's head.

It was not clear immediately, or later, whether the 51-year-old Mr. Agnew intended the ball to smack into the head of his partner, Joseph H. Blatchford, director of the Peace Corps, or go over the net.

The Vice-President, asked whether his double-fault serve had been an accident—similar to the golf shot that hit Doug Sanders, a golf professional, in the head during the Bob Hope classic in February—or a joke, replied with a smile that gave

away nothing: "I seem to be able to hit people either way."

The incident came at the start of a doubles match between Mr. Agnew and Mr. Blatchford, representing the Nixon administration, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York and Rep. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, representing Congress.

The tournament, in which several other representatives of both branches played without incident, was staged at the Washington Hilton for the benefit of a program of tennis day camps for underprivileged Washington children.

Mr. Agnew, in his second attempt on his first service of the game—the score stood at one-all—lopped the ball up and brought it down with the prescribed overhead power to describe a very short arc. Mr. Blatchford, who was crouched

close to the net, awaited the expected return. What he got was a tennis ball to the head.

As the crowd of about 200 cheered, laughed and clapped, Mr. Blatchford, 35, and the captain of a University of California tennis team that won the National Collegiate Athletic Association championships three years running, clutched his head with both hands.

Then he ran to the sidelines, where he was handed a motor-cycle helmet by his sister. Mr. Blatchford trotted back onto the court, helmeted and grinning, and play was resumed—after Mr. Blatchford took off the helmet.

Mr. Agnew faulted and double-faulted during the rest of the match. Sen. Javits, 56, and Rep. Weicker, 39, won handily, 6-1, 6-1.

British Polls Disagree on Labor's Lead

LONDON, May 20 (Reuters).—A Gallup poll released tonight shows the ruling Labor party to be 7 percent ahead of the opposition Conservatives.

The Gallup poll, prepared for publication in the Daily Telegraph tomorrow, followed a Harris poll today in the Daily Express, which put Labor only two percentage points ahead of the Conservatives.

Gallup's 7 percent lead for Labor is half a percentage point down from a poll it released last week. However, its findings would give Labor an overall majority of 97 in the House of Commons if the election were held today—the same as it had on the last general election on March 31, 1966.

The two major political parties worked today at completing their manifestos for the June 18 general election, while the smaller Liberal group struggled with internal problems.

Talk of Desertion

David Spreckley, a member of the Liberal executive, resigned last night as a prospective election candidate against a background of talk that a few Liberals might desert the party in favor of Labor.

One report suggested that some left-wing Liberals were having meetings with Labor officials as a prelude to joining the ruling party.

The Liberals now have 13 members in the 625-seat Commons. They have nearly 300 candidates lined up for the June vote, fewer than in 1964 and 1968, and commentators feel their chances of maintaining their present strength are not promising.

Party leader Jeremy Thorpe's seat in western England's North Devon constituency may be imperiled, observers point out, by the intervention of a candidate from a new party headed by former Labor member Desmond Donnelly.

The Conservatives were somewhat heartened by the earlier Daily Express poll today showing Labor only 2 percent ahead. The same figure as a month ago. This apparent steady of opinion led some political observers to feel that the strong trend to Labor shown in recent weeks may have abated.

Nasser Says in Interview Russians Fly Armed Planes

HAMBURG, May 20 (UPI).—against Israel or whether they were just taking part in training missions with armed planes. When asked by the interviewer whether Soviet pilots based in Egypt were flying armed planes over his country, Mr. Nasser said:

"That is the \$20,000 question, as one says in the United States," he said. "I do not know. Perhaps the military knows."

He would not say how many Russians were stationed in Egypt, except that it is not so many as the American newspapers say.

But Mr. Nasser did say, according to the interview, "We are always receiving new advisers for new equipment. Today we are stronger than two, than six months ago."

The Egyptian president also said the Soviet Union had asked him to let them use his air base for their training.

"It has always been we who have sought weapons for defense against Israel," he said. "If we admit any dependence on the Soviet Union, it is only because that was the only country which declared its willingness to give us help in our stand against Israeli aggression."

It was unclear from the interview whether the president meant the Russians were actively flying

Tank-Led Saigon Units Invade Last Sanctuary

SAIGON, May 20 (UPI).—A force of 3,500 South Vietnamese troops, led by tanks and supported by American planes, drove into the last of the Communist border sanctuaries today. In what allied military sources said was the final major thrust across the Cambodian frontier.

Reports from Phnom Penh said the U.S. 7th Fleet had sent in more radar ships to help South Vietnam tighten its blockade of the Cambodian coast and that a three-pronged allied drive was closing in on Communist forces below the Cambodian capital.

Military sources said today's operation, the 13th allied front opened in Cambodia, marked the last phase of American and South Vietnamese incursions across the border and that all major North Vietnamese and Viet Cong base-camp and supply regions were now largely in allied hands.

Military sources said the South Vietnamese task force south of Phnom Penh had cleaned out a Communist headquarters and destroyed 30 supply buildings and at least 100 sampans used by the Communists to move supplies through the marshy area of southern Cambodia.

Casualties Reported

Spokesmen said 98 Communists were killed in yesterday's fighting, bringing to 480 the number killed in this drive. The spokesman said eight South Vietnamese troops were killed and 25 wounded.

The 10,000-man South Vietnamese force was coordinating its activities with a Cambodian Army column and a column of newly arrived Cambodian mercenaries trained in South Vietnam by the Americans. The South Vietnamese were moving north and the other two columns southward, with a Communist force of unknown size between them.

The new South Vietnamese drive with American support crossed the frontier 120 miles northeast of Saigon, near the Duc Lap and Ban Phang Green Beret camps, which have been the targets of Communist sieges. The sanctuary across the border has long been a North Vietnamese stronghold.

B-52 bombers struck repeatedly into the sanctuary area and then the tank-led Vietnamese, mostly units of the South Vietnamese 23d Infantry Division, moved in with American air and logistical support. Some large American forces have withdrawn from Cambodia, but the new drive left 40,000 to 50,000 allied troops in Cambodia.

Radar Ships Active

In Phnom Penh, Cambodian military sources said 7th Fleet radar picket ships had been sent into the Gulf of Thailand to help the South Vietnamese blockade the southern Cambodian ports.

The American command has made it clear that the U.S. Navy is not actually "blockading" the coast, since it is stopping only Viet Cong and North Vietnamese shipping and not the ships of any neutral power. The radar picket ships help the South Vietnamese Navy find blockade runners.

The U.S. Navy has kept at least one radar picket destroyer off the Cambodian port of Kompong Chhn, formerly Sihanoukville, for months. This was reported to be the chief port of supply for Communist troops in the Mekong Delta.

Sea Rescue Attempt Seen

The Cambodian sources said there also was increasing evidence the Communists may attempt to evacuate some of their stranded units by sea from the small estuaries along the southern coast of Cambodia. They were being pressed by Cambodian forces and by South Vietnamese troops that drove into Cambodia from the Mekong Delta area.

It is in the area north of here that the three-pronged allied drive was in operation.

The South Vietnamese task force moved 25 miles westward to the Takeo sector, driving a large enemy force ahead of it.

Cambodian troops with tanks and armored personnel carriers began driving southward yesterday from Phnom Penh along Highway 3 toward Takeo, 45 miles below Phnom Penh.

A Phnom Penh dispatch today said a new group of mercenaries had arrived from South Vietnam and was pushing down Highway 2, which parallels Highway 3.

At Top Civilian Levels Action Taken to Review Plans of Joint Chiefs

By Stuart H. Loory

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Action has been taken at the White House, Pentagon and State Department to review proposals by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the wake of the Cambodia invasion, officials said yesterday.

The new procedures result partly from the fact that the chiefs—the nation's five top military officers—requested permission for a greatly increased number of military operations ahead for President Nixon gave the go-ahead for the Cambodia operation.

Part of the reason also has been the complaints of high-level experts at the State and Defense Departments that they were excluded from the decision-making process that led to the Cambodian attacks and the subsequent four large air raids over North Vietnam.

The actions came after grumbling throughout the government that the Joint Chiefs have established a direct channel to the President.

They join Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's assistant for national security affairs, who heads the planning arm of the Central Intelligence Agency; Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman-designate of the Joint Chiefs; U. Alexis Johnson, the under-secretary of state for political affairs; David Packard, the deputy secretary of defense; and Marshall Green, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

It is unclear whether Mr. Dooley, Mr. Vogt and Mr. Green are full members of the committee. But presumably their presence at the White House sessions will enable the committee to consider more carefully operations plans drawn up by the Joint Staff or transmitted by the Joint Chiefs.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

150,000 Workers in N.Y. Rally To Support U.S. War Policy

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP).—About 150,000 construction workers staged a rally with signs proclaiming "support the President," for a massive labor union rally to support the American war effort in Southeast Asia.

It was by far the largest pro-government turnout since masses began demonstrating in the streets over Vietnam, exceeding even the 1967 anti-war marchers, estimated by police at the time to number 125,000.

The lack of violence was in contrast to a May 3 rally, when construction workers attacked, beat and injured 70 anti-war demonstrators and long-haired youths in the same area.

Few in the huge crowd could get close enough to hear Sen. Brennan, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council, which organized the heavily advertised demonstration as a response to recent anti-war rallies.

Two Mohawk Indians wearing feathered headpieces, walked at the front of a small army of hard-hatted construction workers, who marched out of Warren Street to Broadway on their way to the union rally.

Marshaling the workers were white-helmeted union officials who had planned for a week for a giant, but peaceful demonstration. They predicted it would be the largest rally ever held in New York City.

Mayor John V. Lindsay and Peter Brennan met Monday to go over plans for the demonstration.

Mr. Brennan has urged his union members to avoid violence and also to be tolerant of others who might show up for the rally, pointing out in one open letter that long hair is a style of hair not a political badge.

The building union said the demonstration was intended to "demonstrate that love of country and love and respect for our country's flag are not as old-fashioned and as out of date as the 'know-it-alls' would have us believe."

In San Francisco, however, more than 450 trade union officials have signed an open letter to President Nixon demanding immediate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam and Cambodia.

In Buffalo, N.Y., meanwhile, an estimated 500 construction workers staged a rally with signs proclaiming "support the President," for a massive labor union rally to support the American war effort in Southeast Asia.

A youth was pummeled before being rescued by police, who said he had shouted "Warmongers at the door!"

The New York march clogged Broadway for nearly a mile, along the traditional ticker-tape route of heroes.

Some of the construction workers who led the march had President Nixon's name pasted on their helmets. Many bore flags.

Showers of ticker tape greeted the paraders as they marched south.

On the steel skeleton of a new building, construction workers who had stayed on the job waved American flags from on high and beat with their hammers on girders and pipes.

Little Campus Disorder

NEW YORK, May 20 (UPI).—Most of the nation's campuses were free of major anti-war disorder today. But at Northern Illinois College, club-swinging police broke up a sit-in in the second straight night of protests there.

Some anti-war students are focusing on commencement exercises as a vehicle for protest, as the academic year draws to a close.

The commencement activities were part of a trend toward subdued campus protests after two weeks of sometimes violent demonstrations.

The fire was brought under control after four hours. The Lahore Airport was damaged and temporarily closed.

14 Killed, 74 Hurt In Lahore Blast

RAWALPINDI, May 20 (Reuters).—Fourteen people were killed and 74 injured today when an ammunition dump blew up in the Lahore area.

The city was rocked as flames swept through the dump, setting off a series of blasts. The casualties included troops and civilians, an official statement said.

The fire was brought under control after four hours. The Lahore Airport was damaged and temporarily closed.

As Israel Bombs Egypt for Eighth Day

Jordan Re-Opens Irrigation Canal

By Lawrence Fellows

JERUSALEM, May 20 (NYT).—Jordan has tentatively started water coursing down the East Ghor Canal, watering the parched and battle-scarred groves and fields on its side of the Jordan River.

The sluices at the head of the canal, on the Yarmuk River before it flows into the Jordan, were apparently opened last night. From high points on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, the water can be seen this morning, winding through the canal and into the dusty fields that once accounted for one-fifth of Jordan's agricultural production.

Since the Israelis occupied the West Bank of the Jordan in the war in June, 1967, they have destroyed the canal several times—

by artillery fire and by commando raids, and last New Year's Day, by aerial bombardment—in reprisal actions following Jordanian artillery attacks and Arab guerrilla raids.

Diplomatic Efforts

There were fears this time that not much could be rescued of the most valuable crops in this vast complex of 30,000 irrigated acres. The citrus groves and banana plantations can last only a few weeks without irrigation.

Through the diplomatic efforts of the United States, which financed and started the irrigation scheme before the 1967 war, the canal has been repaired again in the past five weeks. Bulldozers shoved dirt back into the breaches. The ruptured concrete walls were restored.

The Israelis watched the repair

work with a growing feeling of uneasiness. In the past month, the commando raids from the East Bank have been gathering momentum again. When shooting broke out, sometimes the Jordanian artillery positions overlooking the Jordan and Beisan Valleys would join in the firing.

Two days ago, Israeli planes bombed Jordanian and Iraqi artillery positions on the Gilead Mountain plateau for three-and-a-half hours.

Last night, mortar shells were lobbed from Jordan into Ashdot Yaakov, a settlement south of the Sea of Galilee, on the Israeli side of the Yarmuk.

Again last night, three guerrillas from Jordan set up an ambush in the bulrushes nearby. They fired a bazooka shell at a passing Israeli patrol, and missed. The Israeli soldiers called up reinforcements and eventually the three commandos were killed.

Today, there were complaints from Ashdot Yaakov that the level of the Yarmuk River had dropped nearly two feet since the Jordanians started the flow of water into the East Ghor Canal. Ashdot Yaakov takes its water directly from the Yarmuk and its pumps were left high and dry.

Eighth Straight Day

TEL AVIV, May 20 (UPI).—Israeli jets raided Egypt's Suez Canal front lines today for the eighth straight day in an offensive to smash Israeli forces and keep Egyptian forward air defenses permanently shattered.

The jets attacked military targets along the waterway's central sector for 90 minutes this morning, a military spokesman said. All returned safely, he said.

The purpose of the continuing heavy air strikes is to reduce Israeli ground casualties by destroying Egypt's artillery concentrations and to prevent the reconstruction of previously destroyed anti-aircraft systems, a senior military officer said yesterday.

Egyptian fire in cross-canal duels wounded two Israeli soldiers at midday, a spokesman said.

Kosygin Says Russia Sends 'Extensive Aid' to Arabs

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, May 20 (NYT).—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin said today that the Soviet Union was providing "extensive aid" to the Arab states to allow them to defend their "legitimate national rights."

In his first substantive comment on Soviet Middle East policy in a long time, Mr. Kosygin also stressed that Moscow "is consistently working to have the earliest political settlement in the Middle East."

His statement, as distributed tonight by Tass, the Soviet press agency, was a reply to a message sent him by the chiefs of state of Iran, Turkey and Pakistan on May 7, following a meeting they had in Ankara.

Their statement, which had a pro-Arab bias, appealed to all powers "to ensure undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from the territories occupied by them in June, 1967."

"This would be fully in compliance with all provisions of the Security Council resolution of November 22, 1967. The need of such action is becoming ever more pressing now," they said, according to Tass.

Mr. Kosygin replied in tones much more hostile to Israel than the leaders of the three Moslem and non-Arab states.

He said that the Soviet government agreed "with the demand, expressed by you, that it is necessary to have undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces from the Arab territories."

Obstacles to Peace

"It has to be stated with regret," Mr. Kosygin said, "that there are still serious obstacles on the road toward relaxation of the tension and toward establishment of a lasting peace in the Middle East."

He said that "it is well known that the Israeli government frustrates all the efforts aimed at a political settlement of the Middle East crisis. Supported and encouraged by certain circles in the West, the Israeli government is trying to 'act from the position of strength,' making barbarous raids at civilian objects of neighboring Arab states. Contrary to this Security Council's decision of November 22, 1967, the Israeli government still avoids making a clear-cut statement on withdrawal of its troops from all

Arab territories, occupied in 1967, and also on its agreement to comply with other provisions of the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions."

Mr. Kosygin said that the Soviet Union "is consistently working to have the earliest political settlement in the Middle East."

"We are rendering to the Arab states, victims of the Israeli aggression, an extensive aid so they can defend successfully their legitimate national rights," he said.

Brezhnev on Indochina

MOSCOW, May 20 (UPI).—Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev today renewed assurances of "assistance and support" to the peoples of Indochina "to end the criminal war of the United States."

Mr. Brezhnev refrained from any pledges of direct Soviet action in the Southeast Asia crisis in his message to an international conference backing Laotian leaders which met yesterday in Cairo.

Eban Presses Israel's Case In Washington for Arms Aid

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban argued Israel's case before a hesitant State Department today, calling for more forthright American military support against what he said was a potentially dangerous Soviet presence in the Middle East.

Mr. Eban spent over an hour with Secretary of State William F. Rogers shortly after his arrival for a two-day visit, then conferred at more leisure with Mr. Rogers and administration officials at an Israeli Embassy dinner.

United States officials said that President Nixon has as yet made no new decision to permit Israel to buy 135 more supersonic aircraft, but a top level intelligence analysis of the Arab-Israeli strategic balance is understood. To argue against any further sales at this time.

Mr. Nixon ordered this review late last month, after receiving confirmation of reports that Soviet pilots were flying operational air defense missions in the United Arab Republic.

Mr. Eban pressed the argument that this was a sharp escalation of the Soviet commitment to Moscow's Arab allies, Israeli diplomats said, and should be met by an unequivocal American commitment to help Israel meet the added threat.

The most natural American move, in the Israeli view, would be a reversal of Mr. Nixon's decision last March to withhold permission for Israel to buy 25 F-4 Phantom jets and 100 A-4 Skyhawks, beyond the 50 Phantoms which Israel is al-

ready acquiring under an agreement with the Johnson administration.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir requested these additional aircraft during her official visit to Washington last September. In turning down the request in March, Mr. Nixon made it clear that he would reexamine the situation "if the military balance appeared to shift to Israel's disadvantage."

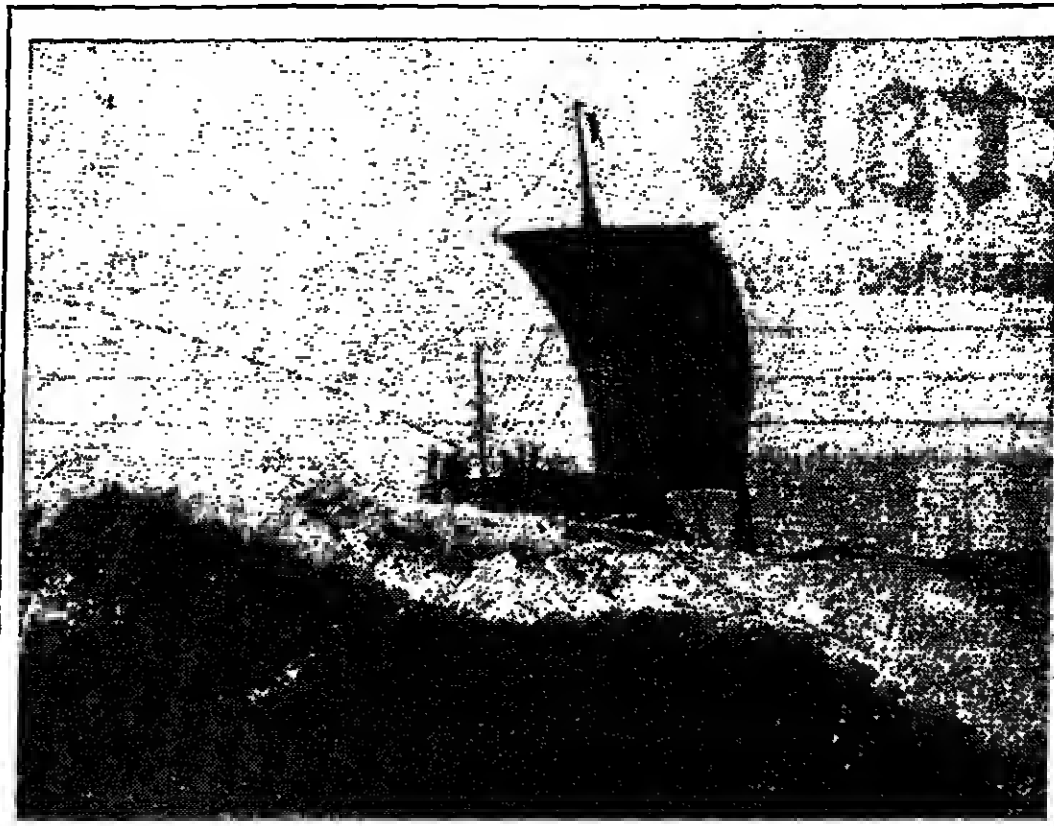
Mr. Rogers and other top policymakers concur to a large degree in the Israeli judgment that the latest Soviet engagement in Egypt is an ominous turn in the Arab-Israeli confrontation, officials said. But they are not yet convinced that the proposed sale of aircraft would be the most effective response.

Schumann Sees U.K. Election as Aid to EEC Talks

PARIS, May 20 (AP).—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann said today that the British elections June 18 should mean faster progress on negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market, which start in July.

Mr. Schumann was quoted after President Georges Pompidou's regular weekly cabinet meeting by Leo Hamon, the government's spokesman.

"The elections fixed in Britain mean that the European Economic Community will find itself, during the negotiations with the candidate countries, with a British government normally assured of stability," Mr. Schumann said. "Because of this, the negotiations could advance more rapidly to the heart of the problems," he said.



RA ON THE HIGH SEAS—Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl navigates his Ra II through the choppy Atlantic off Safi, Morocco, in his second attempt to prove the Egyptians could have discovered America more than 3,500 years ago. Mr. Heyerdahl failed to complete the Atlantic crossing in a similar papyrus boat last year, when he and his crew abandoned ship 600 miles east of Barbados Island.

U.S. Prices Rose 0.6 Pct. Last Month

(Continued from Page 1)

Monthly seasonally adjusted figures show a 0.6 percent increase in the November-January period.

Asked if this was statistically significant, Joel Popkin, assistant commissioner of labor statistics, said that it was, in view of the fact that the decline on average was greater than the possible sampling error.

The continued high rate of price increase is also significant, Mr. Popkin noted.

The unadjusted April increase figures out to an annual rate of 7.2 percent and the CPI now stands 6 percent above a year ago. The index rose 5.4 percent last year, 4.3 in 1968, 2.8 in 1967 and 2.9 in 1966. In the five previous years the rise had been slow and steady at about 1.3 percent a year.

Of particular concern in the national average was a 0.6 percent rise in durable goods—twice the average over the last six months. The rate of increase for all commodities has been declining—a trend last month, when it also jumped to an annual rate of 7.2 percent compared with 4.9 percent up to then.

Among commodities, larger increases occurred for gasoline, clothing, used cars, houses, household durables, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages.

In New York, the National Association of Purchasing Management said its members expect "inflation" will maintain a bulge grip on the economy "for the rest of the year."

White House Hopeful

WASHINGTON, May 20 (Reuters).—The White House today expressed disappointment at the rise of the increase in the Consumer Price Index, but said it expects this setback to be temporary.

White House spokesman Gerald Warren said the rate of increase had declined during the first three months of this year and that April was the lone exception.

Meanwhile, the White House announced that President Nixon will confer tomorrow with Bernard J. Lasker, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange.

The White House declined to link the meeting to the continued slide on the New York market. It said Mr. Lasker requested the talk with the President when he was at the White House last April 29 to meet some of Mr. Nixon's top advisers.

Asked whether President Nixon still thought it a good time to invest in the stock market, as he remarked a few weeks ago, the spokesman said yes. He made no reply to a questioner who asked what would Mr. Nixon suggest buying.

Mao Issues Public Support To Red Forces in Indochina

By Stanley Karnow

HONG KONG, May 20 (UPI).—Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung has issued a rare public pronouncement expressing support for the Communist forces in Indochina and urging people throughout the world to oppose President Nixon's policies.

The Mao statement, transmitted here tonight by the official New China News Agency, also voiced support for the "revolutionary struggle" of the American people against the "fascist rule" of the Nixon administration.

The publication of Chairman Mao's pronouncement, which followed the cancellation by Peking of a meeting with American diplomatic representatives due to have been held in Warsaw today, appears to signal a stiffening Chinese attitude toward the United States.

The statement indicated, however, that the Chinese have no intention of intervening in the widening Indochina conflict as long as their own territorial security is not threatened.

Hinting at the possibility that the conflict might spread, Mr. Mao warned that "the danger of a new world war still exists and the people of all countries must get prepared."

"But," he added, "revolution is the main trend in the world today." Reiterating his formula for "revolutionary struggle," he asserted that the anti-American forces in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia "will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory" by "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in protracted war."

In the estimation of Western analysts here, the 76-year-old Chinese leader issued a personal pronouncement of the Indochina situation at this time for three principal reasons.

● To exhort Hanoi, the Viet Cong and their Laotian and Cambodian confederates to continue fighting rather than concede to possible negotiations aimed at curbing the growing Indochina war.

● To publicize Peking's revolutionary zeal and, in the process, undermine the so-called "revisionist" influence of the Soviet Union, particularly among leftist movements in underdeveloped countries.

● To take advantage of the widespread opposition to the American thrust into Cambodia, both in the United States and overseas, in the belief that the Nixon administration can be "isolated" at home and abroad.

Mr. Mao alleged that the United States "treacherously engineered" the coup d'état that overthrew Cambodian chief of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk March 18 because it was "unable to win in Vietnam and Laos."

After that, he said, Mr. Nixon and his associates "hastily dispatched their troops to invade Cambodia and resumed the bombing of North Vietnam," thereby arousing "the furious resistance of the three Indochinese peoples."

Injuncting an unusual personal note into his statement, Mr. Mao said that "I warmly support" the Sihanouk government-in-exile proclaimed May 5 as well as the prince's "fighting spirit . . . in opposing U.S. imperialism and its lackeys."

Tense Fight

Mr. Mao also hailed the joint pledge last month by Sihanouk, North Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong, National Liberation Front Premier Nguyen Huu Tho and Pathet Lao leader Prince Souphanouvong to "wage a heroic and tenacious fight" against the United States throughout the Indochina peninsula.

Charging "U.S. imperialism" with "slaughtering the white and black people in its own country," Mr. Mao asserted that "Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass

movement in the United States." As evidence that "revolutionary armed struggles" are gaining ground around the world, Mr. Mao testified that Peking-backed Communist movements are "developing vigorously" in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Rephrasing the aphorism he initially used in an interview with the late American Communist writer Anna Louise Strong a generation ago, Mr. Mao said that "U.S. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger now in the throes of its death struggle."

Despite its tough tone, the Mao statement is regarded by observers here to be fundamentally cautious, since it offers nothing more than rhetorical support to the Indochinese Communists.

China's ICBM Nearly Ready—Pentagon

By William Beecher

LAS VEGAS, Nev., May 20 (UPI).—Communist China's launch last month of its first space satellite included a second object of "considerable" size, a Defense Department official disclosed here yesterday.

Daniel Z. Henkin, assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, said this new information suggests the Chinese should be ready very soon to test their first intercontinental ballistic missile.

He said Peking reported the weight of its satellite, launched on April 26, as 392 pounds. The second object, previously undisclosed, is believed to be part of the initial stage of the missile which orbited the satellite, he said.

Military sources here said it would have taken a very large booster to place the considerable weight of the two objects into orbit.

Mr. Henkin discussed the second Chinese space object in an address before the annual convention of the Aviation Space Writers Association.

He also disclosed that the Soviet Union has recently staged its first "amphibious operations" in the Mediterranean with two new helicopter aircraft carriers, the Moskva and the Leningrad.

Previously these ships have only been observed searching for submarines, not practicing amphibious landings on potentially hostile shores.

He declined, however, to say whether the vessels' troop-carrying helicopters actually landed on shore, as opposed to flying out some distance with troops and then returning to the ship.

With the increasingly active role of Soviet pilots and missile crews in Egypt, exercises demonstrating the Soviet ability to land troops quickly in the area might be seen as part of a show of strength aimed both at Israel and the West, some observers believe.

Mr. Henkin said Defense Department scientists are studying the second Chinese space object to determine what it can tell about long-range missile technology.

"As yet," he said, "we do not have precise details on the size, including the weight and diameter, of this second object."

Sik Joins Swiss College

ST. GALL, Switzerland, May 20 (UPI).—St. Gall's College of Economics and Social Sciences today announced the appointment of Obi Sik, 51, Czechoslovakia's self-exiled deputy premier, as lecturer for economic planning in theory and practice.

Mr. Atkins, 31, a graduate of Harvard Law School, released word of his plans yesterday.

He is the first Negro to be elected to the council since it became a nine-member body in 1968, ran second in the citywide at-large election last fall.

Liberal Senate Republicans May Rebel on War Fund C

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, May 20 (NYT).—The White House was faced today with a revolt by some moderate and liberal Republican senators if it fails to go along with an amendment cutting off funds for future military involvement in Cambodia.

In intense maneuvering between the Senate and the White House, some moderate-to-liberal Republicans were reliably reported to have warned the White House that it had better accept the substance of the Cambodian amendment offered by Sens. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Frank Church, D., Idaho.

According to one Republican senator, they were raising the threat that if their warning were ignored many of them might accept the far more restrictive amendment offered by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore.

Restricted to Cambodia

The Cooper-Church amendment, now before the Senate, is restricted to Cambodia and provides that the President can use no funds for "retaining" U.S. forces in Cambodia.

The McGovern-Hatfield amendment, in contrast, applies to all of Indochina and specifies that all American troops must be withdrawn from Cambodia within 30 days, from Laos by the end of the year and from Vietnam by mid-1971.

At this point, the McGovern-Hatfield amendment is believed by its sponsors to command about 33 votes in the Senate. But if the White House remains intransigent on the Cooper-Church amendment, one liberal Republican senator observed, "we might be able to add 12 votes" to the McGovern-Hatfield amendment close to a majority in the Senate.

With the Cooper-Church amendment apparently commanding majority support, negotiations continued between the White House and the amendment sponsors in an attempt to reach an accommodation that would avert a confrontation between the administration and the Senate.

The amendment's sponsors were reported willing to reverse the proposal to make clear that the amendment, rather than laying down an injunction, supports the President's declared plan to withdraw all American forces from Cambodia by July 1. This change would be designed to meet one White House objection that the amendment could be interpreted as a repudiation by the Senate of a pledge by the President.

No Enrichment

The White House was also reported to be proposing that the amendment be reworded to make clear that it would not in any way encroach upon the authority of the President as commander-in-chief to take steps to protect the security of American troops in Vietnam.

The amendment's co-sponsors are not opposed to inclusion of a reference to the President's authority as commander-in-chief in the preamble. But they do not want the reference phrased in such a way that the President could be held responsible for future military activities in Cambodia without the consent of Congress.

McCormack To Retire

(Continued from Page 1)

son the news of his retirement shortly after noon. The President already had planned a luncheon for Rep. McCormack May 27 to celebrate his record of continuous service as Speaker, nearly 8 1/2 years.

Although Rep. McCormack had been pressed by critics, who saw him as out of touch with the times, to retire, the stern, gruff General Robert P. Casey, the leaders' choice, for the gubernatorial nomination. After a race throughout the night, Casey conceded victory at 2.

Mr. Shapp waged a successful independent campaign for nomination four years ago as Mr. Casey, who then was a senator and the original choice, Mr. Shapp subsequently to Republican Gov. Raymon Shafer in the general election.

As Speaker, Rep. McCormack is paid \$72,500 a year for holding one of the most powerful posts in the government—certainly the most potent in Congress. Furthermore, in the line of succession to the presidency, he is No. 3, following only the Vice-President, in the event of the President's death or incapacity.

At the end of the day, Rep. McCormack resumed his role as presiding officer. As it turned out, his duties consisted entirely of recognizing members who eulogized him. Although obviously touched by the tributes, the Speaker stuck to the rules. He made no reply and cut off members after the one minute they were allotted had expired.

Negro to Seek Seat

BOSTON, May 20 (UPI).—Thomas I. Atkins, the only black member of the Boston City Council, will announce his candidacy Friday for the Democratic nomination for the seat held by House Speaker McCormack.

Mr. Atkins, 31, a graduate of Harvard Law School, released word of his plans yesterday.

He is the first Negro to be elected to the council since it became a nine-member body in 1968, ran second in the citywide at-large election last fall.

The sharp division within Republican ranks was clear when Sen. Hugh Scott, the Republican leader, joined case with Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, in emphasizing the Cooper-Church amendment designed "to work in concert with the President's announced withdrawal plans from Cambodia."

But Sen. Robert P. Casey, the assistant Republican leader, called the basic purpose of the Cooper-Church amendment "give aid and comfort to the enemy."

Exercising the privilege senator to revise his remarks, the floor of the Senate, Sen. Casey later expunged that statement from the record. But he changed his remarks to an attempt "make essentially battlefield decisions" and "cut off the hands of the man in the ar."

Joint Chiefs Face Review On Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

mitted through the Joint staff. At the Pentagon, Mr. Laird designated Mr. Doolin to make own analyses of all the military operations suggested by the Joint Chiefs, one source said. Prov. Mr. Laird had not been given such independent analyses by the Joint Chiefs.

The secretary simply decided "wanting an input" and the source said.

Now, when operations pass to Mr. Laird, they are sent to his office from Mr. Doolin's fourth-floor office. Mr. Doolin, and probably all of the Joint Chiefs' staff, are known as the Pentagon's "State Department" had not been reviewing the plans.

During the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, the Joint Chiefs' preserves of the "White House" and Mr. Doolin entered the Pentagon in the administration, fits that move.

He is 36, a scholar who has completed a Chinese-English dictionary, a former member of CIA staff in charge of analyzing the Chinese cultural revolution and a former professor of political science at Stanford.

At the State Department, a special committee on Southeast Asia policy was set up almost immediately after the Cambodian invasion to give officials there were shut out of that decision-making process.

The existence of the committee, which has been meeting weekly, was disclosed last week. Mr. Green heads that group, and Jonathan Moore, his deputy chairman.

It was set up on the order of Mr. Rogers and Undersecretary of State Elliot L. Richardson, acting as a source who said:

"The committee is more the reflection of dissatisfaction with the Cambodian decision. It's a way of expressing the frustration of the way the system is working. The State Department's part is important decisions."

Shapp Wins Prima For Pa. Governor

FITTSBURGH, May 20 (UPI).—Philadelphia millionaire M. Shapp shook the Pennsylvania Democratic organization in yet another primary by a repeat 1968 victory over a state's General Robert P. Casey, the leaders' choice, for the gubernatorial nomination. After a race throughout the night, Casey conceded victory at 2.

Mr. Shapp waged a successful independent campaign for nomination four years ago as Mr. Casey, who then was a senator and the original choice, Mr. Shapp subsequently to Republican Gov. Raymon Shafer in the general election.

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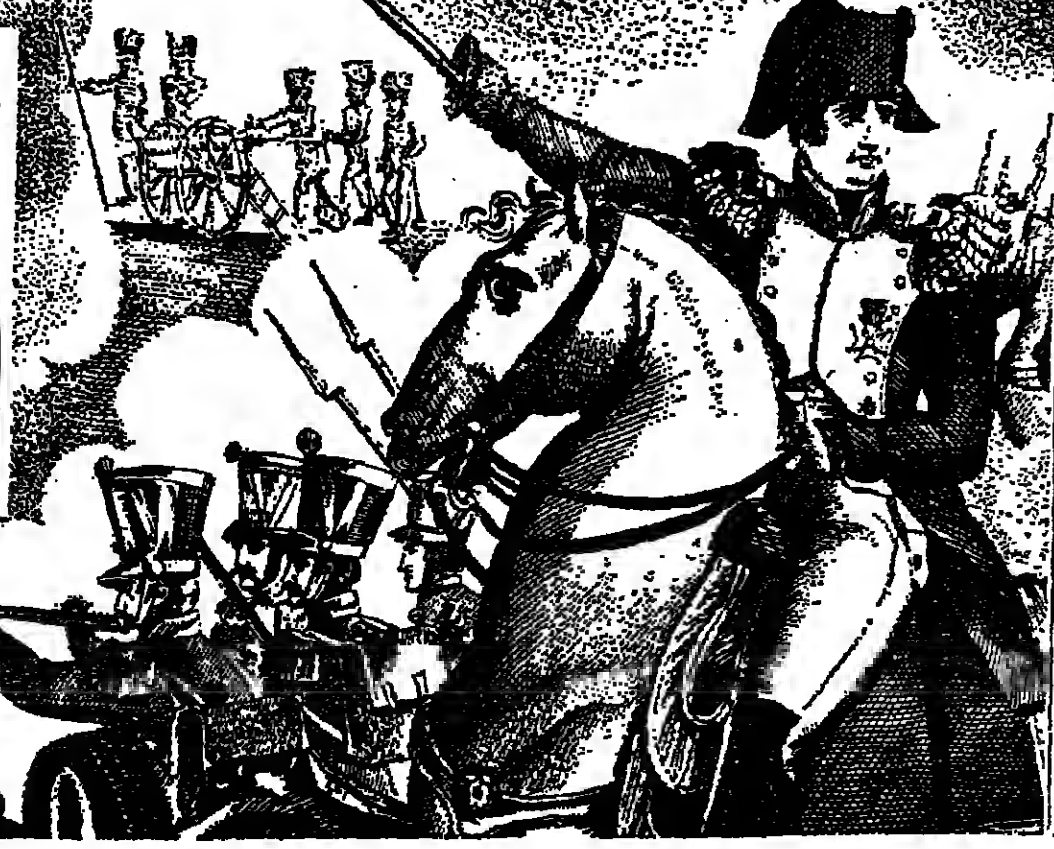
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MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA—Civil rights marchers leaving Perry on their way to the tomb of Martin Luther King, in Atlanta. At the head of the cortege is a mule wagon and a banner identifying the group as a "Coalition Against Repression."

It's Time, High Time

Mules Called Nixon, Maddox Lead Rights Trek to Atlanta

By Robert C. Maynard

PERRY, Ga., May 20 (WP)—As he was during the Poor People's March through the Deep South in 1968, a few weeks after his death, he was during the Poor People's March through the Deep South in 1968, a few weeks after his death.

Abernathy joins March
FORT VALLEY, Ga., May 20 (AP)—The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, joined the march today and called for federal protection for the group. He led out on the second leg of the trek from Perry to Atlanta. "We call upon President Richard Milhous Nixon to provide federal protection to these non-violent marchers," said President Johnson did in the Selma-to-Montgomery march. "The Alabama march to which he referred was in 1965, when tensions over civil rights were high. President Lyndon B. Johnson ordered the use of Regular Army troops after repeated incidents of violence. The current march has been peaceful, with no indication of trouble."

NAACP Man Murdered In Georgia

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 20 (UPI).

A member of the local executive board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was found shot to death in front of the group's office here last night, police reported. Detectives said the victim, James M. Floyd, 57, had been shot once in the chest.

Today, police said they arrested a 16-year-old Negro youth, who has been charged with the murder of Mr. Floyd.

Police, led to the suspect by witnesses "in and around the area," said they found a .22-caliber pistol in the boy's home. Ballistics tests were being run to determine whether the gun was used in the slaying of Mr. Floyd.

Name Not Given
Georgia law prohibits disclosure of the suspect's name because of his age.

W.W. Law, local president of the NAACP, said he may have been the intended victim. He said his local chapter had been "constantly in controversy," and his habit of working late at night was well known.

Mr. Law said there was no indication of racial overtones in the killing of Mr. Floyd, a black man long active in NAACP work. Mr. Floyd was shot at close range. Police said they found \$612 on his body.

Mr. Law said Mr. Floyd, a maintenance man in an apartment building, had been money hidden on him because he apparently did not want to leave it in his room, where he lived alone.

Judge Quashes Agnew Subpoena In Protest Case
CHICAGO, May 20 (UPI)—A federal judge has ruled that Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew is not qualified to comment on the sanity of criminal defendants in this case, four of 11 persons charged with destroying Selective Service records.

Chief U.S. District Court Judge Edwin A. Robson yesterday quashed a subpoena for Mr. Agnew requested by Attorney Frank W. Oliver, who is defending the four. Mr. Oliver has said he wanted Mr. Agnew to explain a statement, that some demonstrators are "criminally insane." He said Mr. Agnew made the comment in a taped radio interview.

Mr. Oliver is contending that his clients are insane because they hold views contrary to those of "normal people."

Heart Transplant
STANFORD, Calif., May 20 (AP)—Irwin Donald Louderback, 49, a San Francisco locksmith, received a heart transplant from an anonymous donor yesterday in the 23d such operation at Stanford Medical Center. The 4 1/2-hour operation was performed by a team headed by Dr. Norman E. Shumway.

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Colleges Seen In 'Sad State' By Mitchell

By Jon Nordheimer

CLEVELAND, Miss., May 20 (NYT)—Attorney General John N. Mitchell believes American education is experiencing the "saddest semester" in its history.

"There can be no greater evidence of disorder in society than the sound of gunfire on a college campus," Mr. Mitchell told a group of Mississippi Delta business leaders yesterday in the headland of the state's plantation region. Even as he spoke a group of 100 black civil rights workers demonstrated outside and were confronted by shotgun-wielding city police.

Demonstration leaders said they were protesting the appearance of the attorney general before the business group, the Delta Council, which they contended had refused membership to blacks until a token few were admitted this year in anticipation of Mr. Mitchell's appearance.

Referring to the shootings of students on campuses at Kent State University in Ohio and last week's incident at Jackson State College in Mississippi, where two blacks were killed and seven others wounded by the state highway patrol, Mr. Mitchell said:

"I, as attorney general, will not offer judgments now on matters under urgent investigation, but I will say this: this is a nation determined to live within the law—neither violent demonstrations nor unrestrained reactions are part of that law."

The first duty of peace-keeping forces is to "protect the innocent," he went on.

"There are times when the shock of tragedy awakens a people to the futility of violent actions and reactions, and I believe we are going through such a time. We in this administration will do everything that responsive leadership and cool judgment can do to hasten the return of peaceful change to this country."

The demonstrators, led by Aaron Henry, president of the Mississippi chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, marched about two miles through the shimmering heat of this small northwest Mississippi city.

Mr. Henry said the protest was directed against Mr. Mitchell's alleged role in making possible a "rebirth of a horrible racist climate" in the United States.

"His sympathies are with the segregationists," Mr. Henry asserted.

Deficit Figure Is Questioned
(Continued from Page 1)

nounced yesterday, was offered as a substitute for outlawing lead additives.

Sen. Muskie favors the administration's earlier proposal, under which the Department of Health, Education and Welfare could regulate or ban any gasoline additive. The House Commerce Committee approved the provision yesterday, and Sen. Muskie's Senate Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee is considering the same proposal.

Lead is added to gasoline to slow its explosion and keep engines from "pinging."

In his announcement, Mr. Nixon emphasized that the tax was intended to fight pollution by discouraging use of leaded gasoline. He said his proposed tax of \$4.25 per pound on lead additives would amount to about 2.5 cents a gallon, and raise \$1.6 billion a year.

The tax would be collected from manufacturers of the lead additives sold to the oil refiners. The Treasury Department said it expected the tax increase ultimately would be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher per-gallon prices for gasoline.

Cosmos-345 Launched
MOSCOW, May 20 (AP)—The Soviet Union has launched No. 345 in its Cosmos series of unmanned earth satellites. Tass reported today.

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Makes No Commitments or Promises Nixon Meets 15 Black College Heads

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, May 20.—President Nixon and 15 heads of Negro colleges met for two hours today but neither side said they had given any commitments.

The blacks said they expressed "the anger, outrage and frustration" of the nation's Negroes at administration civil rights policies. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said the black educators made a number of suggestions and proposals but that the President had given them no promises to act on any.

Dr. Herman Branson, president of Central State University in Wilberforce, Ohio, reported after the White House session that the group was mainly interested in any action the President might take.

In the absence of any presidential commitment, however, the presidents said they had no other alternative but to hope he would act.

Want Nixon to Change
They emerged from the White House expressing their wish the President would change his policies toward black America.

They said they asked him for a special presidential message to blacks, appointment of a black deputy attorney general to protect the rights of minority groups from law enforcement officers, and sought a presidential meeting with black college students.

Although the President was non-committal, they appeared to be encouraged by their encounter with the chief executive.

Mr. Ziegler told newsmen afterward, "The purpose of these meetings is for the President to hear the leaders and discuss with them their problems and how they relate to the community as a whole."

"The President told them they did not necessarily need word or promises at this time, but to see what he does."

"The reaction of the group was responsive in a positive way."

The college heads were invited to confer with the President after they had sought to see him and express concern over the recent slaying of blacks by police at Jackson State College, Miss., and in Augusta, Ga.

After the morning meeting, they held a news conference and released a statement saying they believed the President's policies were partly responsible for racial turmoil in America.

They singled out "the 'Southern strategy' which leads to the conclusion that blacks are dispensable; the neglect of urban problems; insufficient support of education, especially of schools and colleges attended largely by blacks; your (Mr. Nixon's) nomination of jus-

tices to the Supreme Court; your hesitancy to assure the voting rights of black citizens; and your own failure to use your great moral influence to bring the people of this great nation together."

In reporting on the meeting, Mr. Ziegler said the group had been pleased that the original 30-minute session had been lengthened to two hours. The President and the educators, he said, engaged in "a very frank discussion."

Meantime, a group of Negro congressmen agreed to become "watchdogs" for the educators over President Nixon's deeds. Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., D. Mich., who with other black House members met with the college leaders after their conference with Mr. Nixon, said they had agreed to oversee the President's actions.

Nixon Wants Coast Guard To Have Power on Oil Spills

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—\$7.7 million more than President Nixon asked, passed the House and went to the President.

The House passed the bill by voice vote with little debate, overwhelmingly defeating an amendment to turn regulation of nuclear power plants over to the Public Health Service.

The Senate had passed the authorization \$3 to 1.

Cyclamates in Drugs
WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI).—The Federal Trade Commission proposed today to require that advertising for nonprescription drug products containing cyclamates include a clear health warning.

Under a proposed trade-regulation rule, it would be illegal to advertise artificial sweeteners containing cyclamates as nonprescription drugs without a clear and conspicuous cautionary statement that says the products "may be dangerous to health when taken in large dosages."

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World Weather Group Plans Air Pollution Investigation

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, May 20 (UPI)—The World Meteorological Organization is planning to sponsor the establishment of stations for measuring air pollution in some of the most isolated, clean parts of the earth to provide a standard for determining how bad pollution is elsewhere.

Present plans call for five or ten so-called baseline stations, starting with Point Barrow, Alaska, an island in the mid-Pacific and sites in northern Sweden and somewhere in the Antarctic.

The plans have been worked out by the seven members of an advisory committee of the World Meteorological Organization, which is a specialized agency of the United Nations with headquarters here. It is taken for granted that the executive committee will approve the plans when it meets here in October, since the United States and other countries that are to operate the stations are enthusiastic.

Other sites are to be chosen only after further study, for the selection of the sites is complicated. It is not enough to find clean air, or at least the nearest available approach to it—the World Meteorological Organization also wants an assurance that there will be no change in the level of the land within a radius of 85 miles during the next 50 years.

Robert A. McCormick, head of the U.S. Commerce Department Environmental Science Service Administration and chairman of the advisory committee, said that the restriction was necessary because

**Briton Wilfred Jenks
Elected ILO Head**

GENEVA, May 20 (Reuters)—Wilfred Jenks of Britain was today elected director-general of the International Labor Organization, succeeding David Morse of the United States.

An ILO spokesman said Mr. Jenks received a narrow majority over the only other candidate, Francis Blanchard of France. Both Mr. Jenks and Mr. Blanchard are deputy director-generals. Mr. Jenks was elected for a five-year term.

**Faure Refuses
Dean's Post
At Nanterre**

PARIS, May 20.—Former Premier Edgar Faure turned down the post of dean at the Nanterre University today following his surprise election last night.

Mr. Faure, who was education minister under Gen. de Gaulle, said he was "very touched by the nomination, but that he could not accept because of being a deputy in the National Assembly."

Mr. Faure said he would help out at the troubled faculty as a "consultant."

Mr. Faure had been elected to the post last night, 16 to 8, by the Nanterre College of Law and Economic Sciences' administrative council.

"I am very grateful, very moved," said Mr. Faure, a professor of law, "by this confidence shown in me by my colleagues and especially by the students. Since things are so complicated at Nanterre," he added, "the council tried to get moving again by appealing to me."

For that reason, he said, he has decided to accept a consultative post.

By electing Mr. Faure, the author of the French university reform law, the council had created a difficult situation for the government and Olivier Guichard, the present education minister. Mr. Faure was not kept on in President Georges Pompidou's government precisely because it was felt he was politically too influential to serve comfortably under Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas.

**N.Y. Subway Crash
Kills 2, Injures 53**

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—An empty subway train struck and derailed a crowded train during a switching maneuver early today, killing two people and injuring 53 others, police reported.

The derailed train was being switched to another track because of a disabled train on its line at a station in Queens. Suddenly the disabled train was started, and the crash followed.

British Reach Nepal Peak

KATMANDU, Nepal, May 20 (Reuters).—Two British Army mountaineers, Capt. M.W. Henry Day and Capt. Gerry Owens, today reached the 26,504-foot summit of Annapurna-1 in the Nepalese Himalayas.

**THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF ALGERIA**

**MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION
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A limited call for international tenders is being launched for the completion of work on the Hotel "EL-AGRADE"

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2—Electric installations including telephone and television;
3—Plumbing and sanitary facilities.

A part of the corresponding material will be supplied by the Administration.

HOW TO SEND IN TENDERS:
Contractors or companies can send in their tenders by separate list or in bulk.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMITTING TENDERS:
It is imperative that all companies submitting their offers have already executed works of a capacity superior to:
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PROSECUTION OF SPECIFICATIONS:
Excerpts or companies interested by this offer are invited to procure the specifications schedule as of Monday April 27, 1970, at the following address:
1—Mr. le Représentant du Studio MORITZ, Hotel AGRASSE, Ave. du Docteur FRANTZ FANON, ALGERIA.
2—Mr. le Représentant du Studio MORITZ, Hotel AGRASSE, Ave. du Docteur FRANTZ FANON, ALGERIA.
3—Mr. le Représentant du Studio MORITZ, Hotel AGRASSE, Ave. du Docteur FRANTZ FANON, ALGERIA.

DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF OFFERS: Postmark Thursday, May 14, 4 p.m.

VALIDITY OF OFFERS:
3 months from the deadline for receipt of offers.

Offers must be forwarded to: Mr. le Subdirecteur des Grands Travaux du "Rassemblement", Ave. du Docteur FRANTZ FANON, ALGERIA. (DO NOT OPEN)

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park, swimming pool, impetuous view.
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**"INTERNATIONAL
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TOP JURISTS—Former Chief Justice Earl Warren (left) chatting with his successor on the Supreme Court, Warren Burger, at the opening of the American Law Institute.

Nixon Helps House Probe Of Douglas

By Fred P. Graham

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI)—President Nixon has granted House investigators complete access to government records in their inquiry into possible impeachment of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, it was disclosed yesterday.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., chairman of a special judiciary subcommittee conducting the inquiry, said Mr. Nixon wrote the panel that its members may examine any government documents they wish.

"In other words, everything is open to us," Rep. Celler said. "We asked him for it and he's complied."

The subcommittee requested the permission in order to look at records containing the 71-year-old Justice Douglas's files in the files of the Internal Revenue Service, Justice Department, Securities and Exchange Commission and other agencies.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler described the action as "normal cooperation between two branches of government," and stressed that the White House was not a party to the investigation.

"We are not involved in any way," he said. "This is a matter of the House of Representatives, not the executive branch."

Meantime, Justice Douglas's chief accuser, House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford, told a news conference he felt all records supplied the investigators should be made public so congressmen and the public may make their own assessment.

Justice Douglas has already offered the investigators access to both his Supreme Court files and personal records. What appeared to be one batch of Justice Douglas's papers was received by the investigators yesterday from his lawyer.

Rep. Ford said that among the documents he would like to see in the "public printed record" are the tax returns of the Parvin Foundation and the Parvin-Dohmann Co., particularly the foundation's application for tax exempt status as charitable organization.

He said the foundation tax returns would "obviously... open up a vista as far as its connections with gambling are concerned."

Rep. Ford's formal allegation that Justice Douglas is unfit for the bench was based in part on the Justice's service for nine years as president of the foundation at an annual salary of \$12,000.

Much of the foundation's revenue derived from stock in Parvin-Dohmann, which held interests in Las Vegas casino-hotel and real estate ventures.

**House Advances
Anti-Trust Law
Change on Press**

WASHINGTON, May 20 (UPI)—The House anti-trust subcommittee approved legislation yesterday that would immunize from anti-trust prosecution most or all existing joint operations of separately owned newspapers and many future agreements for joint operations.

At present, joint operations of newspapers are subject to the same anti-trust laws as other industries. The legislation approved by the House subcommittee is different only in some relatively minor respects from the bill that passed the Senate last year.

The legislation has been endorsed by the Nixon administration even though the administration's expert agency on such matters, the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, opposes it.

Under the House subcommittee's bill, existing joint operations of independently owned newspapers there are 22 of them involving 44 publications—would be exempt from anti-trust prosecution if it could be shown that, at the time the joint operating agreement went into effect, not more than one of the papers "was likely to remain or become a sound publication."

**Justice Marshall
Has Pneumonia**

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Justice Thurgood Marshall has developed pneumonia at Bethesda Naval Hospital, the Supreme Court announced yesterday.

It said Justice Marshall, 61, the first Negro appointed to the high court, is "holding his own," according to his doctors.

The doctors said Justice Marshall did not respond to penicillin treatment and is being treated with a "broad group of antibiotic drugs."

**Short-Circuited
At Credibility Gap**

COLOMBO, Ceylon, May 20 (AP)—A bolt of lightning could prove the biggest election boost Premier Dudley Senanayake will get in his bid for a new term in office pollsters here said yesterday.

A Buddhist monk, speaking at a meeting held by an opposition candidate, said: "Premier Senanayake is a worse destroyer of Buddhism than the ancient Chola [Indian invaders]. If what I say is false let lightning strike this place."

The next day it did. A bolt ripped straight through the speaker's dais and the coconut tree that supported it, according to the Venerable Dhammadasa, chief monk of a temple near the meeting site.

Villagers in this predominantly Buddhist region are now thronging to the spot in south Ceylon and roving poets and pamphleteers are spreading the story of what villagers are calling "the vengeance of the gods."

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Important Job Opportunities in Europe's Technical Industries.

Thursday, May 28

The International Herald Tribune will publish an Important Recruitment Section

Engineering and Technical Opportunities.

Halvard M. Lange Dies; Long Norwegian Foreign Minister

OSLO, May 20 (UPI)—Halvard M. Lange, 67, one of Scandinavia's best known statesmen and one of the founding fathers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, died last night.

Mr. Lange, who served as Norwegian foreign minister for nearly 30 years, was admitted to a hospital Friday night after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. However, hospital officials refused to divulge the exact cause of death.

Mr. Lange's signing of the NATO pact in 1949 and his championing of the cause of Norway's cooperation with the Western world represented a major break with Scandinavia's neutralist tradition.

Before Mr. Lange, the generally held view among Norwegian politicians was that Norway's best foreign policy was to have no foreign policy at all.

Within the NATO alliance, Mr. Lange became a spokesman for increased cooperation among the nations of the free world and between them and the emerging nations of Africa and Asia. He pressed for cooperation in all fields—financial, cultural and military.

In the 1950s he was one of NATO's so-called "men of straw" who drew up the increasing cooperation. The others were former Canadian Premier and Foreign Minister Lester Pearson and Belgian Premier and Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak.

Mr. Lange was made chairman of the NATO Council in 1960.

He was the son of Dr. Christian Lange, a historian and eminent pacifist who for some 25 years was chief organizer of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1921 and

**Single Atom Photographed
In U.S. Lab for First Time**

CHICAGO, May 20 (Reuters)—A British-born physicist announced today he has succeeded in achieving one of science's ultimate dreams—isolating and photographing a single atom.

The scientific breakthrough was made by Prof. Albert V. Crewe, assisted by two graduate students, Joseph Wall and John Langmore, at the University of Chicago two months ago with the aid of a scanning electron microscope which Dr. Crewe designed and

built with funds supplied by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Dr. Crewe displayed photographs of single uranium and thorium atoms, magnified a million times, at a press conference. They were the result of six years' research and expenditure of between \$750,000 and \$1 million.

The technique devised by Dr. Crewe enables a single atom of these metals to be seen within a molecular structure for the first time.

Biological Tool

With further research the technique "will provide a tool for investigating the materials of biological processes and enable biologists to proceed more rapidly in the techniques of studying biological cells," said Dr. Crewe.

Dr. Crewe, now an American citizen and a research professor in the Department of Physics at the Enrico Fermi Institute at the University of Chicago, pointed out that he had, as yet, only been able to photograph very heavy single atoms.

A new scanning electron microscope is to be built which, he hopes, will improve on this ability "and enable us to see single atoms as light as iron or copper."

The goal of the future—has described it as "the Holy Grail"—is, he said, "the ability to see a molecule and be able to recognize every single atom in it and thus study the structure of the molecule."

**Libya Said to Warn
Firms to Resume
Oil Exploration**

TRIPOLI, Libya, May 20 (AP)—The Libyan government has warned oil companies which have stopped exploration and drilling to resume operations within a month or face government action, informed sources said yesterday.

The action was said to follow an Oil and Minerals Ministry report that concluded that a number of companies had drilled and exploration concessions have decided to cut back on exploration investment and concentrate instead on sales of oil from present wells.

Libya has been trying to get a larger share of profits from oil produced by foreign companies. Government officials have met three times over the past two weeks with officials of Esso Libya and Occidental Oil Co. to discuss prices and profits. Neither the government nor representatives of the American-owned companies have disclosed what was proposed at the meetings.

Libyan Minister of Oil and Minerals Izzeddin el-Mabrouk left yesterday for an official visit to Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait and France, according to the Libyan news agency.

Mr. el-Mabrouk was to hold talks with Algerian and Iraqi officials on unifying positions regarding raising prices for crude oil. His visit to France will be aimed at securing French help in establishing a petrochemical industry in Libya, the news agency said.

**Algeria Opens
Diplomatic Ties
With E. Germany**

ALGIERS, May 20 (Reuters)—Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika today formally announced his country's recognition of East Germany at a ceremony to sign economic cooperation agreements between the two countries.

He said that in the name of the Algerian government he recognized the German Democratic Republic, East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer, who is on a 24-hour visit to Algeria, was present at the signing.

Mr. Bouteflika added that Algeria intends to renew diplomatic relationships with West Germany "as soon as possible, immediately, if possible"—provided the Federal Republic is prepared to re-evaluate its relations with the Arab world. Algeria broke off diplomatic relations with Bonn in May, 1965, after West Germany exchanged ambassadors with Israel.

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WULF, DEPT.
Overseas, Vienna
Substitute 1st 1018 Vienna.



Halvard M. Lange

was an early secretary-general of the League of Nations.

During the Second World War Mr. Lange was imprisoned by the Gestapo and spent some time in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

Ray Schalk

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—Ray Schalk, 77, a former catcher for the Chicago White Sox, who was elected to baseball's Hall of Fame in 1955, died today of cancer in a hospital here.

Mr. Schalk, who caught 1,760 major-league games from 1912 through 1938, finished his big-league career as a player-coach for the New York Giants. He caught for the White Sox from 1912 until 1938 and later managed the club.

Despite his relatively small size, 5 feet 9 inches and 16 pounds, Raymond William (Crack) Schalk has been rated a one of the most durable catchers of his or any day.

Not only did Mr. Schalk survive the rigors as a catcher in 18 seasons, he also caught over 100 games a season for 12 years—11 of them consecutive—and for eight years topped American League catches in fielding percentage.

In 1927 and 1928, Mr. Schalk managed the White Sox. He also served under John McGraw as catcher-coach for the New York Giants in 1929. Later he coached Buffalo in the International League and Indianapolis of the American Association before his retirement.

Marcos Spinelli

NEW YORK, May 20 (UPI)—Marcos Spinelli, 65, a novelist and short-story writer, died at Luke's Hospital Monday after long illness.

Mr. Spinelli, who was born in Brazil, came to the United States in 1933. The last of his novels, "The Mission," published in 1966, his first book of fiction, "From Jungle Roots," received favorable reviews in 1958—The New York Times called it a "remarkable novel."

One of Mr. Spinelli's 20 short stories, "The Legless Bullfighter," first appeared in Esquire Magazine and later in an anthology of short stories.

The author's manuscript of a correspondence file are being sent to Boston University, at the request of the school, for a Marcos Spinelli Collection in the university's research library.

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مكن من الأصل

Mr. Burns' Trial Balloon

It is good to know that Chairman Arthur F. Burns of the Federal Reserve Board is thinking of unorthodox ways of coping with inflation. The wage-price spiral persists in spite of the government-made recession designed to cure it. Mr. Burns has voiced a nationwide disappointment with the policies pursued thus far, which in part, at least, have been his policies. Yet it cannot be said that the Fed chairman has offered a feasible alternative or supplement.

Apparently, Mr. Burns is groping for something that is not yet within his grasp. His most significant comment was: "We should not close our minds to the possibility that an incomes policy, provided it stopped well short of direct price and wage control and was used merely as a supplement to overall fiscal and monetary measures, might speed up this transitional period of cost-push inflation." To thus commend the search for a policy is a very long way from offering a policy. Indeed, Mr. Burns conceded that other countries which have tried wage-price or income policies have achieved relatively little success, and he acknowledged the same in regard to the wage-price guidelines of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

The Fed chairman declined to answer any of the hard questions. Could an "incomes policy" for the country be merely proclaimed by the President or would it have to be enacted by Congress to make it meaningful? What chance is there that Congress would accept such a policy? How could it be fairly applied to those industries and unions which have not pressed excessive demands in the past and are now trying to "catch up"? If compliance were to be voluntary, what reason is there to believe that the policy would be effective? And what justice would there be in exacting sacrifices from co-

operative elements in the society while the majority continued to demand their pound of inflation?

The President could, of course, call a conference of business, financial and labor leaders and plead with them to resist the continued escalation of prices and wages. He could adopt Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney's suggestion of a "watchdog commission" to focus public attention on excessive price and wage decisions. The effect in both instances might well be to enlist public support for the fight against inflation and to create a climate more conducive to wage and price stability. Mr. Romney's \$15,000 cut in his own government salary is not likely to be contagious, but it is nevertheless a useful gesture when so many individuals and groups are pushing wages and prices through the ceiling.

Contributions to an anti-inflationary climate are different, however, from an attempt to fix a national incomes policy. If written into law, such a policy might well prove to be too inflexible and too stifling to a dynamic economy. If not written into law, how could it be other than a pretense or a trap for the conscientious? It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that, in this instance, Mr. Burns was trying to eat his cake and have it too. If not—if the chairman of the Fed really has in mind some formula that would induce hardheaded corporation executives to hold prices in check and hard-harging union leaders to negotiate less inflationary wage settlements, and tough-minded union members to accept them—he should hasten to enlighten a waiting nation. At the moment he has succeeded in releasing only the flimsiest sort of trial balloon in an economic whirlwind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Asian Peace Plea

The 11 Asian nations that met in Djakarta last weekend to discuss the Cambodian crisis showed good judgment in focusing their efforts on a broader search for a peaceful settlement of the overall Indochina problem.

Although a majority of the participants are, or have been, actively engaged on the side of the anti-Communist forces in the Indochina conflict, the Djakarta meeting brushed aside appeals for concerted military intervention in behalf of the Lon Nol government in Phnom Penh. This refusal may have disappointed hopes for a move toward collective security in Asia, such as President Nixon and others have been suggesting.

But the Asian leaders appear to have recognized, as increasing numbers of Americans are beginning to do, that the situation

in Indochina does not lend itself to a military solution. The introduction of additional Asian troops into Cambodia—some of them from states that are traditional foes of the Khmers—would only further complicate the political problems that lie at the root of the Southeast Asian conflict. A wider military intervention by Asian states would heighten the danger of a wider Asian war.

The Djakarta gathering delegates a task force composed of representatives from Japan, Malaysia and Indonesia to seek a broader meeting on Indochinese peace through the Geneva co-chairmen and UN Secretary-General Thant. This Asian appeal for negotiation rather than confrontation in Southeast Asia deserves a positive response, especially from the combatants and their supporters on both sides.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Vietnamizing' Cambodia

In a few weeks time, President Nixon has perhaps achieved in Cambodia what several centuries of war could not fully do: to make the whole country fall into the hands of the Vietnamese. Saigon made a point of underscoring that an annexation was out of the question. The very fact that the word was spoken proves that nothing can be clear and simple between the Cambodians and Vietnamese. Without any doubt, it will not be possible to evacuate all civilian Vietnamese living in Cambodia. And the Viet Cong undoubtedly will not be eliminated in a few days. There is thus every reason to foresee that the South Vietnamese will stay long in Cambodia.

For the Saigon army this implies the danger of being bogged down into a population likely to become increasingly hostile. For the Cambodians, the sentiment already exists of being invaded by people who, they say, have a colonizer's turn of mind. It appears increasingly that Washington and Saigon may not have weighed all the risks involved in the operation which they started in Indochina.

—From France-Sotr (Paris).

Japan and China

At the Djakarta conference, Japan showed for the first time that Tokyo has from now on a part to play in the political and diplomatic game in Asia. Premier Sato obtained the green light for such an action in his conversations in the White House last December. In the opinion of observers, Pres-

ident Nixon and Mr. Sato, after deciding on the conditions for Okinawa's return to Japan, appeared to have sealed a sort of new alliance between America and Japan. Washington somehow offered Japan the chance to be its successor in Asia. And, diplomats say, something new will take place between Japan and China as early as this year.

The Chinese, who are convinced that the Americans have lost the great war in Asia, believe that, in the period that will follow the American withdrawal, the two Asian powers, China and Japan, will have to agree together to har the U.S.S.R. or any other power from Asia and to restore order in the area. The fundamental rule of Mr. Sato's policy concerning China is "economic and strategic—but not ideological—coexistence."... The cancellation of the Warsaw talks by the Chinese is part of the game which Mao and the Chinese leaders intend to play with Japan, which will be China's only valid partner after the Americans' withdrawal.

—From Paris-Jour.

Just Not Cricket

The decision to let the South African cricket tour go ahead flies in the face of common sense. It is an act of perverse, and dangerous, folly. It is also singularly ill-mannered. Do the Blimps of Lord's (cricket ground), dug in behind their barbed wire, really suppose that promoting an apartheid test series, which opens on the day of a general election, is keeping cricket out of politics?

—From the Sun (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 21, 1895

WASHINGTON—The income tax decision was delivered by the Supreme Court today. A full bench was present and the vote stood five to four against the constitutionality of the law. For the law were Justices Jackson, Harlan, White and Brown. Against it were Chief Justice Fuller, and Justices Field, Gray, Brewer and Shiras. The decision says that a tax on any personal property, as well as on real estate and bonds, is a direct tax, and therefore unconstitutional.

Fifty Years Ago

May 21, 1920

WASHINGTON—It is learned from the most reliable authority that the administration is seriously considering a proposal to write off a considerable portion of the Allied debts to the United States. It is difficult to say just where the proposal originated or whether it is due to some commitments by the President while in Paris, or since his return. But the fact is established that the views of some within the administration are favorable to such a plan.



The Revolt of the Civil Servants

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Robert Finch, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, is caught in an awkward conflict between his convictions and his loyalties, but the uproar at HEW is more complicated than that, and needs some explanation.

In the first place, there is nothing new about differences between presidents and cabinet members over policies and priorities. John Gardner, Robert McNamara and Clark Clifford all had fundamental differences with President Johnson, which they swallowed for quite a while and didn't really make clear until they were out of office—and not always then.

There are two reasons for this. First, the presidential government is not like parliamentary government in Britain. We don't really have "cabinet government" in this country; we don't even have a functioning "cabinet," except in name. The members have no political constituencies of their own. They are the personal creatures of the President and therefore owe him some loyalty.

The other reason is that the art

of resigning on principle in this capital has disappeared, particularly for ambitious young politicians like Secretary Finch, who think, not always accurately, that "to get along you have to go along." It's too bad, but it's the habit of the age.

Back of the revolt in the department against Secretary Finch's acquiescence in the President's Cambodian school desegregation and civil rights policies, there is also considerable anxiety over his decision to delegate responsibility for executive manpower in the department to Frederick V. Malek, a 33-year-old former West Point graduate and industrialist from Orangeburg, S.C., who is believed to be taking instructions on top jobs from the President's aides in the White House.

The latest case in point concerns the resignation of Dr. Joseph T. English, a 37-year-old Philadelphia psychiatrist, who has been administrator of HEW's health services and Mental Health Administration, which is responsible for a \$1.5 billion federal health program employing over 25,000 people.

Yesterday's Men

By Joseph Kraft

LONDON—"Who Wants Yesterday's Men?" is a slogan devised by the Labor party for the coming election here in Britain. And the answer is that practically everybody wants yesterday's men.

That is why shopworn Harold Wilson is likely to lead the Labor party to another victory over the Tories under that very model of a modern major technocrat, Edward Heath. That is why leadership everywhere goes to old-fashioned figures.

Technically and socially, to be sure, this country, like most of the other developed countries, is on the go. High-rise office buildings seem to be changing the London skyline every day. A whole new set of provincial universities is bringing higher education to a fair share of the British masses. And thus instructed, youth is spreading every where, far-out sounds and looks of the cultural revolution in music, dress, hair styles, films and drugs.

But the dizzy pace makes ordinary people want to slow down the world so they can get back on again. Elections, if not fashions, are decided by ordinary people. So the political premium is on what is familiar and reassuring.

Prime Minister Wilson is the supreme case in point. By all that is holy and much that is profane, he is a monumental failure. He tried and failed to bring Britain into the Common Market. He tried and failed to bring peace in Vietnam. He tried and failed to stop the development of a white supremacy regime in Rhodesia. He tried and failed to bring wildcat strikes. He tried and failed to defend the pound against devaluation.

One Big Success

But all these failures have the quality of not making waves, of avoiding challenges, of preserving the easy tenor of British ways. So they are not much held against the prime minister. Moreover, his one big success—the righting of the balance of payments—falls into the same category. For that was the work of a wholly unideological Chancellor of the Exchequer, Roy Jenkins, carrying out orthodox fiscal measures.

What has happened is that the Wilson government has made Socialism safe for Britain. It has done away with fears of crazy nationalization schemes and ambitious welfare programs. And Mr. Wilson, putting on his pipe in the best Blimpish fashion as if nothing had ever gone wrong, is the personification of this transformation trick.

Even measured against that awe-some dose of the bland, Mr. Heath is no stormy petrel. His Tories is organization—not speech-making or Tory ideology. He is a common man—the son of a carpenter—not a scion of privilege. If he has a passion, it is for efficiency in what he calls the "white hot technological age." His hobbies run to such mild pursuits as sailing and playing the organ.

But it happens that the prime minister's self-assurance gets under the skin of the leader of the opposition. Faced with a benevolent uncle, Mr. Heath comes on as the petulant nephew. Thus, in the very season of grace, even as the elections were being announced, Mr. Heath declared that the "complacency" of the prime minister "makes me angry."

All the Big Guns

Given that contrast, personalities rather than issues will dominate the election. On that level, Mr. Wilson has all the big guns. The edge in personality made it possible for Labor to come from way behind in the public opinion polls only a few weeks ago. It makes Labor the favorite to win—maybe even handsomely—next month.

Even so, the differences between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heath are largely superficial. In their different ways, both men answer to the public taste for colorless leadership. Both are careful men and uninspiring. No matter who wins, British public life will be in for a period of hollow years. Nor is Britain alone. The public taste that brought Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heath to the fore in Britain sustains President Nixon and President Pompidou, and Prime Minister Sato and Secretary Brezhnev. They are not eagles, for the atmosphere everywhere is bad for soaring.

The New Ball Game

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON—At the risk of being overly personal, the recent exchange between Sen. Edward Kennedy and this reporter requires a footnote. The trouble is that with all his decency, all his eloquence, all his normal good sense, the senator has altogether missed the key point.

The key point is that we are now in an altogether new ball game, quite different from the first quarter century of the cold war and very much more dangerous. This is the real meaning of the Soviet take-over of the main air defense of Egypt, with Russian fliers, Russian technicians and Russian ground troops.

We are in an altogether new ball game for two reasons. First, the Soviets have never before committed Russian troops to a military adventure beyond the recognized borders of the Soviet empire. You can argue that the Cuban missile crisis might have ended with an exception to this rule; but it would have been a mighty unpleasant exception!

Second, the Soviets have never before sought to extend their empire's borders in any important way. By all kinds of methods in all kinds of places, from Korea to Cuba, they have tried to make trouble for the United States in order to promote the Communist cause. Until now, however, they have not attempted direct expansion of their own zone of power. But they are doing it now.

The Soviet purpose has not been understood, because of the galloping self-deception now being practiced in much of the State Department, in large sectors of the intelligence community, and above all, among the liberal intellectuals. Israel's existence, it is repeatedly said, "really helps the Soviets," by giving them leverage with the Arabs.

Bigger Stakes

That was true for a couple of years after the six-day war; but it is now hogwash. The Soviets are playing for much bigger stakes than a mere gain of leverage with the Egyptians or Syrians. They are now playing for the entire Middle East, which they will surely win if Israel is beaten. Its knees, or is actually destroyed with Soviet help.

If that happens, the Arab states that still retain links with the West will go down like so many ninepins. Soviet power will be the only kind of power in the whole of the Middle East. The Arabs, to be sure, may not be reduced to the subject status of the unhappy Czechs—or at any rate, not right away. But with any power but Soviet power excluded from the Middle East, the Kremlin's heavy hand will be on the oil tap, on which the economic life of Japan and Western Europe still very largely depends. The possibilities of blackmail will be almost limitless.

The stakes in the game, in sum, are more than high enough to justify the quite new kinds of risks the Soviets are running. As far as these new kinds of risk are concerned, moreover, the Vietnamese war has nothing to do with the case.

The Soviet experts are agreed that there are two reasons why the Soviets have started a new ball game. One is the sheer enormity of the opportunity in the Middle East—if only the United States will stand aside, while Israel is in fact beaten to its knees or finally destroyed with Soviet air power.

Where the Vietnamese war does enter is by its encouragement of a kind of self-indulgent lunacy among the liberal intellectuals. They talk nowadays, as though the cold war were no worse than a bad cold—and a bad cold, a that, which the world caught from Dean G. Acheson. They argue that the right way to deal with dreadful dangers is to wish they were not there.

They forget that in the Soviet Union, the facing of a government whose civilian leaders are active and unanimously collaborated in the terror years before 1939, is termination of 20 million fellow citizens. In sum, the liberal intellectuals' world view is compounded of ignorance, vanity and total unreality.

As to the Nixon administration's Middle Eastern policy to do what has been shockingly pusillanimous. This is where the administration has really done wrong; yet it has been almost entirely immune from attack, thus far, because such an attack would demand an admission from the liberal intellectuals that they have also been dead wrong in their view of the world. Considering the fate that hangs over Israel, it is an ugly story.

Letters

Questions

Who is the criminal?—The government that allows and condones violent acts against black people and other minorities? The government that does not adhere to its own constitution? The government that puts a man on the moon and lets a portion of its citizens starve to death? The government that accepts senators and congressmen from areas that deny humans the right to vote? Or the man, that peacefully demonstrates and gets thrown into jail over the above injustices? CHARLES GOLDEN, Copenhagen.

Israel vs. Lebanon—The recent attack on Southern Lebanon indicates ever so clearly the shortsightedness of the Israeli authorities.

Certainly, the guerrilla incursions were, an annoyance which the Israeli Army countered with reprisals of corresponding magnitude. But this new escalation of the border fighting can only result in what Israel secretly manifestly does not need, namely another hostile border.

The largest and most extensive conflict with Lebanon since Israel's creation 22 years ago will only serve to unify a people whose internal divisiveness has for all these years kept them on the periphery of the Arab-Israeli dispute. Palestinian commandos and Lebanese security forces, who only last October were fighting each other, were fighting together to repulse the armored Israeli invasion. Commando vehicles roamed the streets of Beirut asking for blood donations in a manifestation of unity rarely seen in the Lebanese capital. Even Syria, whose relationship with Lebanon lacks even the cordiality, diplomatic relations, came to a with jets and artillery.

If the Israelis now get adequate Lebanese forces to patrol the border, as they have been demanding their mission will certainly not be to enhance Israel's security.

KEVIN J. KINSELLA, Stockholm.

Angry Yugoslav

Quo vadis America? During the Second World War was a prisoner of the Nazis as a Yugoslav partisan. I was 16 years old then and lost my left arm. When I was in the German hospital I met my first American, an aviator captured by our common enemy, the Nazis. He had his leg broken. At that time I could not speak English, but spoke to him with my eyes. He expressed all my sympathy and solidarity. He was young also, about 20 years old, and if he still alive I guess he is asking the same question I did at the beginning of this letter.

I am angry, terribly angry. I am angry with all the rulers of the U.S.A. and particularly those that Spiro Agnew who can fit perfectly in today's fascist Greece and with that hypocrite of a man Nixon.

But above all, I am angry with all the Americans who passively observe the worst genocide that has ever happened in Indochina. (Heath would be proud of those sheep all Americans who as do!) I wish they themselves be brought to Indochina. The last killing at the campus of Kent shocked me.

So sincerely I repeat the question: Quo vadis America? QUINTINO BASSANI, Zagreb.



The ballet "Hopop" by Dirk Sanders with costumes by Guy Pellaert.

Putting Amiens on Dance Map

By David Stevens

RISE, May 20.—Two years after its creation and in its darkest period, Ballet-Théâtre Contemporain has come to Paris to show it is one of the jewels of French Cultural Ministry's revitalization program and Amiens has become a stop-place on the dance map.

The name either says or implies: the fundamental idea of this company. The "theater" carries as much as "ballet" while "contemporary" is manifested in 3 forms. It is a young and group of 30-odd dancers, stars but not built on the selection of music, and recorded, is both classical and contemporary either pop music or Stravinsky, Bartók, Varèse, Berio, or Xenakis, and for every century and century, it is a contemporary painter and sculptor. Most important, under the impetus of its leader, Jean-Albert Carré, it is devoted mainly to the production of new works by an eclectic roster of leading choreographers—it has produced more than a baker's dozen in two years, two of them in this second week of a week-long season at the Opéra de la Ville.

Gambler's Approach
It is a gambler's approach, building a repertoire, and it is the basis on the choreographer. The use of outstanding

Ballet In France

artists is no guarantee of unity of purpose, and if the choreography falls short in the presence of strong music and assertive décor, it risks losing the audience's attention to these two elements and destroying the total effect. To this troupe's great credit, dance held its own and the total effect was made a surprisingly high percentage of the time.

The cornerstone of this week's program is "Tintin," John Butler's first choreography for a French company, with up to nine pairs of dancers "traveling" by various choreographic locomotions through the four movements of Luciano Berio's "Sinfonia" in the rarefied atmosphere of Piotr Kowalsky's illuminated cubic space—a high degree of harmony being achieved in the key third movement, with its artful mélange of Mahler, Strauss, Beethoven et al. The company's youthful vigor came through the strongest in Dirk Sanders' "Hopop," with its pop music score, costumes based on Guy Pellaert's comic-strip designs and against an expressionist plastic foam backdrop by the sculptor, César. A high level of integration was achieved by two of the four ballets on last week's program. In Brian Macdonald's "Dance-

ous Games," youth on the playground gradually, almost tragically became youth at the barricades, to a score by Archie Shepp and portable scenic elements by Jean Dewasne—colorful, multishaped balloons that absorbed the movement. Michel Decombey's "Violence" was a tour de force of an acrobatic, erotic pas de deux for Martine Farnain and Jean Guisano, and the transparent thread-like curtains of Jesus-Raphaël Soto's décor both played a functional role in the female as the dealer of the species' theme and corresponded to the mélange of electronic and violistic sounds in the music of Bernard Parmegiani and Devy Ekin.

As the choreographic overseer of the company, Françoise Adret has had a major hand in the forming of a remarkable young company, but her own two ballets, "Aquatime" (music by Ivo Malec and scenery by Gustave Singier) and "Bonta" (music by Xenakis and set by Mario Frénaud) were on the patience of many in the otherwise enthusiastic overflow audience with murky content and limited choreographic invention.

Among the dancers that contribute most strongly to this group's personality, James Urbain, full of spring-loaded energy, and Jacques Dombrowsky, fluid and elegant, were particularly evident, and among the women, Magdalene, Pura Muriel Belmonte and Vera Platiot.

A Bauhaus Festival for Gropius

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 20 (UPI)—Two nearly naked women and a man painted in silver from head to toe dithered across the room as eerie electronic music and flashing strobe lights reverberated against walls and ceilings covered completely with silver paper. Below them, statuesque women in floor-length metallic gowns and men in silver dresses whizzed down a chute, bounced off rubber mats in the basement and ran into an inflated plastic bag, where they gleefully threw fistfuls of tiny white pellets at each other.

It was all part of the Gropius Fest, a dazzling costume party held to honor the memory of Walter Gropius, founder of the Bauhaus School of Architecture and Design, who died last July at 86. In his testament, written in 1933 when he feared for his life in Nazi Germany, he called not for mourning on his death, but "a festa—a Bauhaus—drinking, laughing, loving."

And so in this spirit more than 1,000 invited and uninvited guests Monday night jammed into the offices of the architectural firm he helped found here to drink, laugh, love, dance and probably break every fire regulation in the Cambridge ordinance book.

Metallic Theme

Admission was "by metallic decoration only," the theme of the party being "Something Metallic," the name of a similar festival held in Dessau, Germany, in 1928. That was at the height of the Bauhaus movement, which was then pioneering in the use of metal in architecture and design.

The guests came in shimmering metal capes, robes, gowns,



Walter Gropius, left, at the Bauhaus in 1926. Center, Marcel Breuer. Right, Wassily Kandinsky.

jackets, trousers, shirts, hats and vests. They crowned their heads with such things as vegetable strikers, old Christmas tinsel, construction materials, machine shop shavings or wrapped themselves in air-conditioning ducts and metal boxes.

The noisy almost impenetrable throng filtered through three levels of the Architects Collaborative, Gropius's firm, where they danced to two rock bands, watched the nude show by the ZONE theater group, walked through a multimedia slide and film show in which 14 projectors simultaneously flashed pictures of Gropius and his work on the walls, slid into

the "laughing gallery," drank champagne and consumed \$78 worth of strawberries.

The festival was sponsored by the firm and the Harvard Graduate School of Design, where Gropius was chairman of the architecture department from 1937 to 1952.

Mrs. Gropius

No one was more excited perhaps than Ise Gropius, Mr. Gropius's energetic 73-year-old widow, who came wearing a black and white print gown and a crown of aluminum plates and wire stripping.

"My husband would have loved this," she said. "It's just like the parties we had in the Bauhaus."

Those parties were held about twice a year and they were more than just bedonistic fun-making. "The Bauhaus was a very revolutionary place internally," Mrs. Gropius recalled. "And if something went wrong and the conflict came to a head, my husband said, 'Let's have a party.'"

"The party was symbolic," she went on. "It threw a positive light on the benefits of collaboration."

The Bauhaus movement, which has greatly influenced contemporary design, sought to combine function with simplicity of form, using all the resources of art, science and technology. It was this spirit that the party tried to capture Monday night.

As the evening wore on and the crowds thinned, some reminisced and there was a feeling that the Gropius Fest marked the final poster to a glorious era that could never be recaptured.

"This may be the last groan of that generation," said one tired-looking party-goer. "It'll never happen again."

LONDON

Keeping Abreast of Fashion

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON—John Donald, one of Britain's most successful jewelry designers, has just launched his new collection at Tecla's showrooms in New Bond Street. Called "The Erogenous Zone," this year's collection concentrates on the neck and, more controversially, on the bosom.

Ever since the first seething blouse jewelry designers have striven to make them, if not respectable, at least acceptable, by creating simplified metal bras of chains and appropriately placed jewels. Until now the results have been expensive. Thus it is something of a surprise to see an established jeweler such as John Donald, whose regular patrons include the Snowdens and other members of the royal family, joining the nudist stakes.

At around £1,300 (\$3,000) a piece, prospective buyers have to value their bejeweled exposure rather highly. But as Mr. Donald points out, all his latest designs are adaptable, converting into earrings, bracelets and brooches. "An expensive piece of jewelry is rarely worn more than two or three times a year, so I am making all mine convertible so that the various parts can be worn on different occasions."

Even his more conventional chokers, highly fashionable with the new, lower necklines, can be dismantled to form either two bracelets or a bracelet and a brooch.

"It's not a new idea by any means," says John. "The Victorians made adaptable jewelry, but it was very complicated and involved fiddling around with tiny screws. I have simplified all this so that the different pieces just slot together easily and quickly."

With few exceptions, all the new designs are made up in 18-karat gold. Mr. Donald's favorite material, and in the cultured pearls for which Tecla is famous. The association between designer and pearl specialist that led to the recently opened shop in Bond Street, has proved to be an unqualified success. In addition, John Donald has a workshop at 130 Chesapeake, in the heart of the City on the former site of medieval London's bustling gold market.

The workshop is modeled on its predecessors, with a small showroom at ground-floor level, beneath which eight craftsmen toil at their benches. The customer, as in the past, is perfectly welcome to go downstairs and see the craftsmen soldering, setting and polishing the jewelry, and can discuss



Pearl ropes are threaded onto 18-karat gold wire. The cost: about £1,250 (\$3,000).

his ideas with John Donald, whose office is at the end of the room.

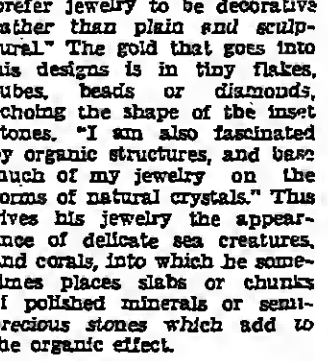
Roughly 50 percent of the jewelry is made to the customer's personal taste. "I like my customers to be consulted at every stage of design. Before they buy a piece, I have a rough made up so that they can get an idea of how the finished piece will look. If they don't like it they can change their mind."

Redesigning

"I do quite a lot of redesigning old jewelry or resetting stones, and recently I have been sent bags of pearls to make up." It seems ironic to think that, when John Donald left art school in 1936, no one was interested in his ideas, and he was forced to supplement his income by turning his hand to industrial design, while still working at jewelry. Eventually he opened his own retail outlet, which proved a great success, and he has never looked back since.

"I have always been greatly influenced by the Victorians. I am interested in working the surface of my materials, and prefer jewelry to be decorative rather than plain and sculptural." The gold that goes into his designs is in tiny flakes, cubes, beads or diamonds, echoing the shape of the insect stones. "I am also fascinated by organic structures, and have much of my jewelry on the forms of natural crystals." This gives his jewelry the appearance of delicate sea creatures, and corals, into which he sometimes places slabs of semi-precious minerals or semi-precious stones which add to the organic effect.

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Dining Out in Sicily: Blend of Traditions

By Shari Steiner

TAORMINA, Sicily.—Sicily has a culinary history as varied as that of Austria by the 20-Hungarian empire. The Sicilian tradition draws on the 4-and-a-half-century heritage of the classical ideas of the Romans and the tomato-oregano-flavored so family Italy.

The result is a happy blend of interesting, different foods, that are not always easy for visitors to find. For example, North African couscous, in Trapani homes is served with a fish stew or simply served, like pasta, is only occasionally listed on restaurant menus.

At the Hostaria al Ficodindia in Palermo, the Sicilian delight is, however, in the form of a stuffed veal roll, from stuffed veal rolls to enormous stuffed roasts. And fish is another strong point. Swordfish and tuna are served everywhere. Lobster is available in the more expensive restaurants.

Desserts are rich with whipped cream, ice cream, meringues, toasted almonds, pistachio nuts and Marsala. The pasticceria, abundant with confectionery, is a Sicilian specialty. The Sicilian wines are high in alcoholic content and tend to be sweet and heavy. Marsala, of course, is famous the world over. Moscato is a good, economical table wine, and the Casteldaccia Corvo vineyards are outstanding.

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The Restaurants

Where to find the food? Taormina has the Al Goodoliers (Corso Umberto 79) which serves regional specialties. Erice, the tiny stone village high above Trapani, has the elegant Al Cielo, with a garden, dance floor for the summer. The restaurant is open during the winter but, until May 1, the fare tends to be rather Bolognese in flavor.

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Danish crowns.....	3.6
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Finnish marks.....	5.5
French francs.....	3.6
German marks.....	3.0
Greek drachmae.....	62.4
Italian lire.....	12.5
Mexican pesos.....	7.1
Norwegian crowns.....	28.5
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Nixon Official Denies Need For Controls

Treasury Chief Sees More Taxes Possible

By Hobart Rowen

SPRINGFIELD, Va., May 20 (AP)—Treasury Secretary David Kennedy told a press conference today that Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur F. Burns was not speaking for the administration in his suggestion made Monday that the Federal Reserve consider a wide-ranging monetary policy.

Kennedy good-humoredly stated that Mr. Burns' statement was "a wide-ranging session, the same Secretary also said that the Director Robert F. May Jr. have been "precautionary" in making a third consecutive \$100 million deficit for fiscal 1972.

He agreed that President Nixon would face the question next week, as he decides whether or not to ask for higher taxes.

The press conference comments were a formal, wind-up address to the American Bankers Association here, in which Mr. Kennedy gave a blunt warning to the market that the Federal Reserve was not going to ease its monetary policy.

He told the elite group of foreign and central bankers at the United States that he must take strong defensive measures to counter barriers that American exports—barriers that he considers unfair.

The Burns suggestion for a new branch to wage-price problems, modified "incomes policy" made to this meeting two days ago.

He don't know what he was trying to accomplish, Mr. Kennedy reported.

He can only say that he's not going for the administration on Mr. Kennedy's side. "I think I'm showing his independence, if anything. But I'm very anxious to read his speech on monetary policy, which is very much the Fed's field."

He indicated that he felt it inappropriate to be false hopes and undue hopes that would be accomplished by such actions—we ought to be very careful.

The Treasury Secretary said that Mr. Burns' speech had been brought to President Nixon's attention, and quoted the President as saying: "Arthur's independent, know."

The secretary made all his remarks in the best of spirits, and there was no intimation of strained relations between Mr. Burns and the administration.

Mr. Kennedy's reference to Mr. Burns was merely an aside. But he gave him the opportunity to say that the administration had a "shopping list" of tax-rate ideas that it might propose next January. He ruled out new surtax, but mentioned as tentative a value-added tax, new taxes, new income taxes, postponement of some of the tax rate reductions, or some combination of the various ideas.

Mr. Kennedy referred directly to the Common Market and Japan, saying about the latter country at its favorable trade balance with the United States "just can't blame."

Japanese officials in Mr. Kennedy's audience later said the Washington Post that the secretary had "spelled out the direction in which we have to move."

At Yushiki Kashiwagi, Japanese Minister of Finance for International Affairs, said it was not likely clear to him "what we should do or what you should do."

News Analysis

Burns' Break With Nixon: the Whys

By H. Erich Heinemann

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (NYT)—It is less than four months since Arthur F. Burns became chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. In this brief period, not only has the professional former presidential counselor enjoyed the honeymoon accorded anyone taking over a major new governmental responsibility, but he has also moved quickly to establish his own position—credibility, if you will—with Congress and with Wall Street, his two most critical constituencies.

With unparalleled access to the White House because of his long-time friendship with the President, and with the vast prestige accumulated in a lifetime of teaching, creative economic research and government service, Mr. Burns clearly has had the opportunity to quickly put his own stamp on the nation's central banking system.

Then why did Mr. Burns choose to break with President Nixon on a sensitive political issue, namely the desirability of an "incomes policy" or wage-price guidelines to help control inflation?

And why did he choose to make his case in public—before a glittering group of foreign central bankers, government officials and private bankers here for the annual American Bankers Association monetary conference—and thus inevitably run some risk of alienating those on whom much of his present power rests?

Making an impression. It might be simply that Mr. Burns was floating a trial balloon for the President. Maybe so. But from public and private comments of high administration officials here, this seems unlikely.

Much more probable, it appeared to a number of observers here, Mr. Burns had been for some time making a case in private for some additional tools in the fight against inflation, and having failed to make an impression on the White House, had now decided to use his prestige and his independence as head of the Fed to take his case to the public.

If this is so, it says some very interesting things about the way that the Fed—and Mr. Burns in particular—now view the economic outlook.

Mr. Burns was most careful to spell out the limited goals that could be expected from an "incomes policy." Such policies had not worked well in the United States when tried out in the

sixties, he said, nor in foreign countries and—on a long-term basis—an incomes policy would be "completely impractical."

Nevertheless, he said, "we should not close our minds"—and he repeated this phrase twice—"to the possibility that an incomes policy... might speed us through this transitional period of cost-push inflation."

What was the economic background that led Mr. Burns to this conclusion—doubtly remarkable for him since in the past he has been a severe critic of wage-price guidelines? In the Burnsian view, considerable progress has been made in creating the climate for eventual price stability. Overall business activity has slowed markedly, but the "pervasive and cumulative characteristics of a recession have not developed," largely, he said, because of the strength of business investment in new plant and equipment.

"It seems highly probable, moreover," he continued, "that the business slowdown will not extend much further, and that before long we will be enjoying a resumption of growth in industrial output and employment."

The government, meanwhile, has relaxed the restraints it imposed on the economy last year.

The Problem Is Prices. However, the rate of increase in prices has not slowed significantly. It is still, in Mr. Burns' opinion, "far too high."

The character of the inflation has changed from one caused by excess demand, he argued, to one caused by higher costs, particularly wages forcing prices upward.

For the government, in effect, to reverse itself and start once again to squeeze down on the economy, Mr. Burns said, would be "most unwise" and would court the risk of a "very serious business recession."

And he implied that, given the rocky state of the financial markets just now, serious price might erupt in Wall Street if the administration and the Fed were to move in such a direction.

Mr. Burns said explicitly that given the changed nature of the inflationary problem, new policies designed to deal with the nature of this change—namely an incomes policy—would have to be considered. What he did not say was that the inflation of the last few years has proved to be much tougher, more deeply ingrained and harder to control than anyone—especially the administration—suspected.

IOS Reveals Some Details On Finances

But Shareholders Fail To Get Full Answers

By Jonathan C. Randall

GENEVA, May 20 (WP)—Investors Overseas Services conceded today that because of massive investor redemptions in early May the troubled offshore mutual fund empire took in only \$9 million more than it paid out in the first four months this year.

In an effort to soothe worried investors, company officials assured stockholders at the stormy annual meeting of IOS Management Limited—the group's major holding company—that redemptions had tapered off in the last ten days.

But the sometimes angry tone of the 105-minute meeting did not appear to have warranted optimism expressed by its president, C. Henry Buhl III, that his explanations had "cleared away some of the clouds that have arisen recently" about IOS.

Rather, the 95 stockholders present extracted further key details of the beleaguered company's disappointing performance.

Stockholders were rebuffed in their efforts to nail down either the mystery participants supposed to be involved in the rescue operation led by Denver financier John M. King, or to get a firm commitment for the publication date of the 1969-audit of IOS Ltd., the parent company.

These two failings have been the principal deterrent to restoring public confidence in IOS and, indeed, to convincing banks on either side of the Atlantic that Mr. King's efforts to find European partners has any chance of success.

Moreover, company officials acknowledged that the Bank of England last week followed an earlier German government lead in asking for reports on the status of IOS activities within its national jurisdiction.

The laconic management did confirm persistent reports that IOS Ltd. was indeed in a tight cash position as well as admitting to public that several past investment ventures had turned sour.

Poor Performance. Among the aspects of poor IOS performance confirmed by IOS officials were that:

• \$45 million worth of redemptions in early May all but wiped out the \$64 million in positive cash flow accumulated through April this year.

• IOS has simply written off \$13.9 million of Eurobonds of Commonwealth United, a multi-enterprise conglomerate which IOS underwrote last year.

• IOS was guilty of having made "not the best investment decision" in its complex handling of the estate company, Investment Properties International Ltd.

Moreover, board members revealed that Fund of Funds, the principal IOS fund, now holds only some \$60 million in marketable securities in addition to \$155 million in cash.

The total portfolio of \$464 million includes liquid assets in the form of 227 stock and 870 million worth of Canadian Arctic exploration rights.

Those rights constitute the major link between IOS and King Resources Company. Fund of Funds holds \$31 million worth of King securities which now account for 5 percent of the total equity of King Resources and will account for some eight to nine percent if the Securities and Exchange Commission gives its blessing to the proposed merger.

Officials Evade. Stockholders were less worried by the announcement that second quarter management company dividends would fall from 35 to 20 Canadian cents than by what they viewed as evasiveness by company officials in answering their questions.

The stockholders were visibly irked by the officers' reiterated refusal to answer direct questions on the grounds that only the parent company was responsible for various queried aspects of overall IOS operations.

Nor did they appear mollified by the high cash holdings of the 13 funds under management company jurisdiction which amount to \$462 million or 33.5 percent of net assets.

N.Y. Prices Battered; New Dow Low

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, May 20 (NYT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange took another downward lurch today in a broad setback that erased the vestiges of last Friday's explosive rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 14.85 points, to 678.55.

In a continuation of yesterday's retreat, they regained some ground in the second hour but the rally, if it could be called that, failed to hold and prices took off on a new tailspin that continued until the closing bell.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 14.85 points, to 678.55.

Share Prices Decline in Europe, Reflecting Gloomy News From U.S.

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Stock prices showed sharp declines throughout Europe today, reflecting the continuing downward trend on Wall Street and some disquieting reports on the state of the U.S. economy.

The Financial Times index on the London market lost 9.4 points to close at 329.4, with virtually all sectors registering drops.

In Frankfurt, the Herstatt index closed at 101.34, its lowest point since the end of 1967, and the Commerzbank index at a similar low, closed at 86.18.

Widespread price drops were also reported in Paris and Zurich. In Milan, today's decline was termed the worst single-session loss since 1963.

In Tokyo, however, the market average rose 20.68 on the day, to 1,963.78, after an 84.80-point drop yesterday. The gain was attributed to speculative buying in issues reportedly hit by foreign selling.

GE, Honeywell Plan to Link Most Computer Operations

NEW YORK, May 20 (Special)—Approval of the boards of both General Electric Co. and Honeywell Inc. announced today they have reached a preliminary agreement to form a new company which would combine their domestic U.S. and international computer industries.

Under the plan, the new entity would be managed and 81.5 percent owned by Honeywell. GE would own the remaining 18.5 percent. The firms said GE would receive 1.5 million shares of Honeywell common stock and \$110 million in notes.

The combination is subject to the approval of the boards of both General Electric Co. and Honeywell Inc. announced today they have reached a preliminary agreement to form a new company which would combine their domestic U.S. and international computer industries.

The Honeywell computer and communications "group" accounted for \$351 million revenue in 1969, up 32 percent over 1968.

Honeywell board chairman James H. Egan called the project "a significant step toward assuring success in the computer markets of the world."

"The combined customer base is one of the most significant aspects of the transaction and we are dedicated to using the full resources of both organizations to enhance customer support worldwide," he said.

The new subsidiary is expected to rank second to IBM in the computer business. Univac division of Sperry Rand Corp. now is number two.

Revenue for the firm climbed 12.5 percent in the fourth quarter and 8 percent for the full year.

Fourth Quarter Revenue (millions) 1969 1968 1967
Revenue (millions) 555.27 519.88 480.12
Profits (millions) 30.18 22.58 20.12
Per Share 1.21 0.92 0.82

Year Revenue (millions) 2,045 1,933
Profits (millions) 110.49 103.39
Per Share 4.45 4.16

Addressograph Multigraph Third Quarter 1969 1968 1967
Revenue (millions) 108.09 108.66 108.66
Profits (millions) 3.97 7.3 7.3
Per Share 0.45 0.91 0.91

Year Revenue (millions) 307.7 299.03
Profits (millions) 11.13 15.55
Per Share 1.39 1.94

Bewitt Packard First Half 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 174.1 151.98
Profits (millions) 11.7 11.69
Per Share 0.46 0.46

Year Revenue (millions) 40.3 40.5
Profits (millions) 2.15 2.02
Per Share 1.43 1.35

Perkin-Elmer Corp. Third Quarter 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 53.2 51.76
Profits (millions) 1.95 1.53
Per Share 0.30 0.26

Year Revenue (millions) 151.75 144.4
Profits (millions) 5.47 4.72
Per Share 0.83 0.72

Italy Withdraws From Plan To Build Giant African Dam

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 20 (Reuters)—Italy has decided to pull out of the scheme to build the giant Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique, a Portuguese territory, an Italian Embassy spokesman confirmed here today.

A Times of Zambia report said President Kenneth Kaunda had been told of the Italian decision when he was in Rome last week.

Asked to comment on the article, the spokesman said: "All I can say is that the story is true."

Mohammed Sahmoun, assistant secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity, who is visiting Lusaka, said the OAU had been advised a while back that Italy was considering the move.

Spokesmen for the West German and French Embassies in Lusaka said their envoys were summoned to State House yesterday and informed of the Italian decision by Mr. Kaunda. Companies from both nations are involved in the project.

The \$150 million (\$300 million) Cahora Bassa scheme is to harness the Zambezi River and build Africa's biggest dam, with a hydroelectric and irrigation project, not far from Mozambique's border with Rhodesia.

The dam is being built by an international consortium known as ZAMCO, led by Harry Oppenheimer's South African Anglo-American Corp.

The project is due for completion in 1975. It will produce some of the world's cheapest electricity—certainly the cheapest in Africa.

Criticism Voiced. South Africa will be the main user. But the potential will be there to supply other areas, including Rhodesia and Malawi.

The scheme has already drawn bitter criticism from opponents of Portugal and white-ruled South Africa.

The Swedish company ASEA withdrew from the ZAMCO consortium last year.

Some critics maintain that the dam will benefit Rhodesia as well as South Africa and weaken the economic squeeze against the former U.K. colony, which seized independence from Britain in 1965.

Meanwhile, official circles in Lisbon today received with dispassion the news of Italy's decision.

No official comment was available, and none was expected, at least until Prime Minister Mariano Costa returns from his state visit to Spain.

Unofficial circles assumed Italy had withdrawn under pressure from African states but the prevalent feeling was that companies from other nations would step in to replace Italy.

Suits Withdrawn By U.S. Firms

NEW YORK, May 20 (Reuters)—International Business Machines and Levin Townsend have withdrawn their respective suits, pending in Supreme Court here, according to the court.

IBM said the two "will attempt to work out" by June 1, a plan for orderly disposition of a sufficient part of Levin Townsend's electronic data processing equipment to satisfy Levin Townsend's indebtedness to IBM.

New Xerox Copier Seen Aimed at IBM

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, May 20 (NYT)—Xerox Corp. yesterday threw a strong armistice salvo to the recent entry of International Business Machines Corp. into the copying industry.

Xerox, the dominant company in the dry copying field, introduced the first of a new family of fast, highly-automated office copying machines as well as an improved facsimile transceiver.

The new office copier, called the Xerox 4000, can produce 45 copies a minute. It is responsive to all colors and gives a considerably improved halftone and solid-area reproductions, the company said.

It also has the capability of providing automatic double-sided copying.

Raymond A. Hay, head of the office products group, said: "We will be taking orders for the 4000 in the fourth quarter of 1970 with deliveries scheduled in the first quarter of 1971."

The company declined to announce prices for the new machine, but said it would be "priced to compete in the general copier market for between 3,000 and 15,000 copies a month."

The new facsimile transceiver, the 400, sends and receives letter-sized documents over ordinary telephone lines at a rate of four minutes a page, one-third faster than the company's present telecopier equipment. The 18-pound device can be carried in its own case or placed on a desk.

OECD Parley Opens; Growth Target Set

PARIS, May 20 (UPI)—The United States today announced its backing for an ambitious plan to increase the economic muscle of the 22 leading Western nations by 65 percent in ten years.

Nathaniel Samuels, U.S. Under Secretary of State for economic affairs, also cautioned the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that fast expansion of their combined gross national product must go hand in hand with the control of pollution.

Of his own nation's troubled economy Mr. Samuels said that from now on the United States would begin very gradually to grow again, after its stagnant first half.

Mr. Samuels' statement, highlighting the first session of a three-day OECD ministerial meeting, made it certain the member

countries would adopt the OECD growth plan for a 65 percent growth in the decade. In the past decade, the growth of the 22 members totaled 60 percent.

The session was opened by French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who demanded member countries first wipe out their inflationary tendencies at home as a precondition for smooth monetary and economic world cooperation.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also urged OECD countries to oppose any tampering with present fixed exchange rates of the currencies. He thus underlined France's opposition to various unofficial U.S. suggestions that exchange rates be made flexible in order to facilitate monetary adjustments.

Nor did they appear mollified by the high cash holdings of the 13 funds under management company jurisdiction which amount to \$462 million or 33.5 percent of net assets.



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20th Century-Fox Shareholders Boo As Broadway Producer Hits Zanuck

LOS ANGELES, May 20 (Reuters)—Top Broadway impresario David Merrick was booed by angry shareholders yesterday when he attacked the record of 20th Century-Fox Film Corp.

Mr. Merrick said the "regime" of chairman Darryl F. Zanuck had a poor movie-making performance and suggested that the company retreat in line with other major film companies.

The Broadway producer, who has long dominated the theater with a string of successes, was at the company's annual meeting, at which shareholders heard that Fox lost \$25.2 million last year despite an extraordinary gain of \$11.6 million.

Mr. Merrick said he owned more than 200,000 shares of stock and was speaking for "several hundred thousand additional shares."

As he spoke a stockholder told him to sit down because "you're ruining our stock down five points."

Mr. Merrick also suggested that Richard D. Zanuck, company president and Darryl's son who earns \$350,000 a year, take a voluntary cut in salary. Richard Zanuck said Fox expected a "continuing upturn" in operating results for the remainder of the year.

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impressive and rising earnings, continues to be the most exciting vehicle for participation and profit ever devised.

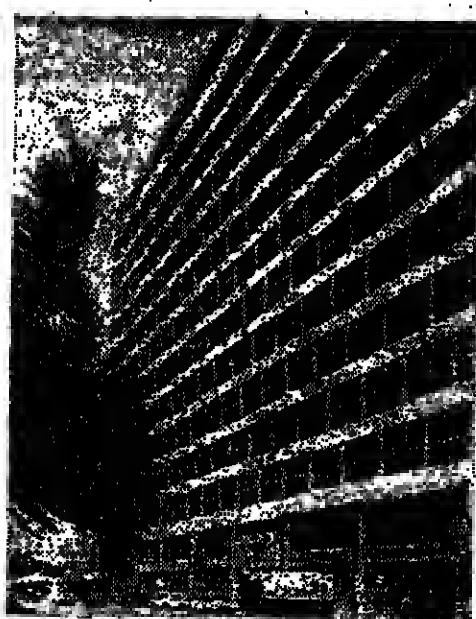
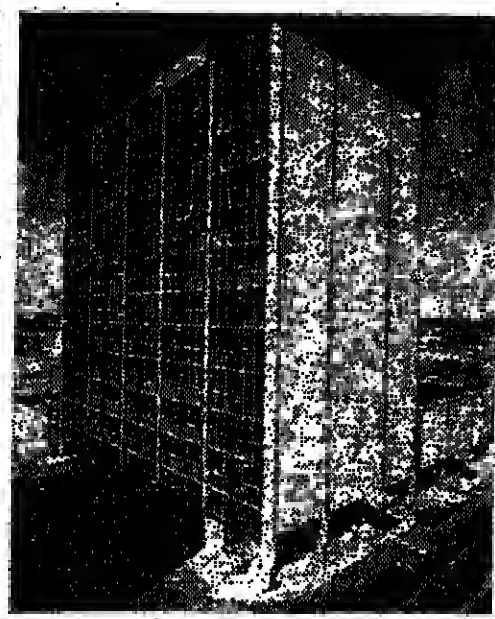
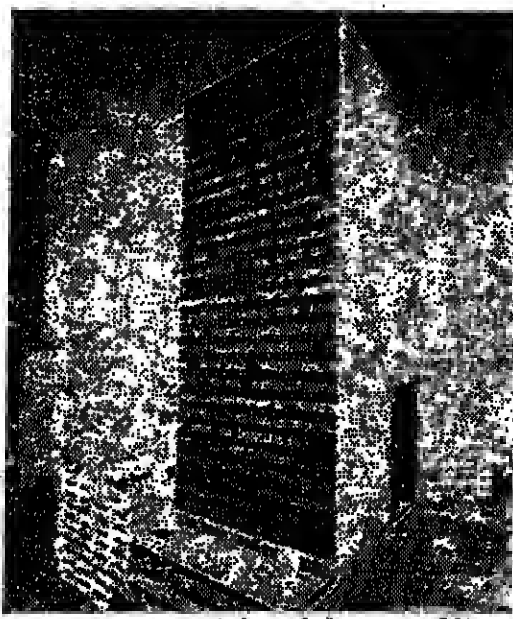
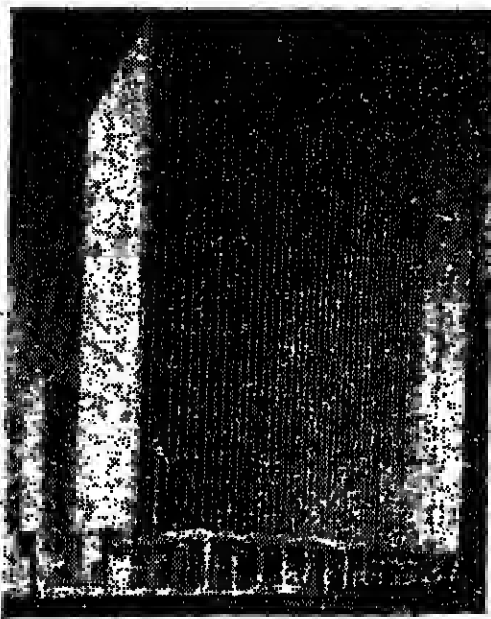
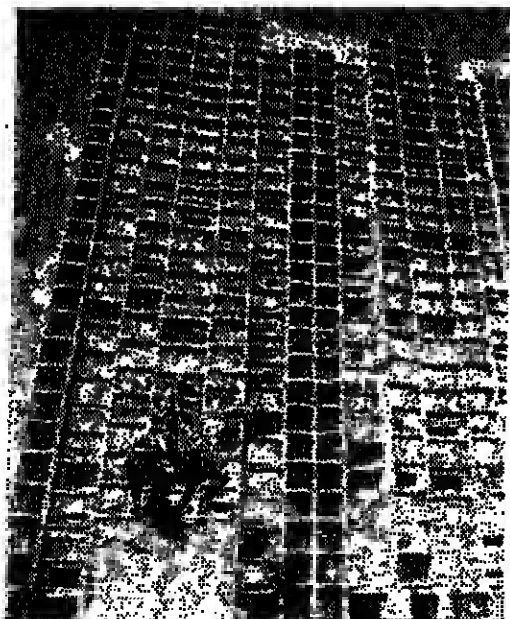
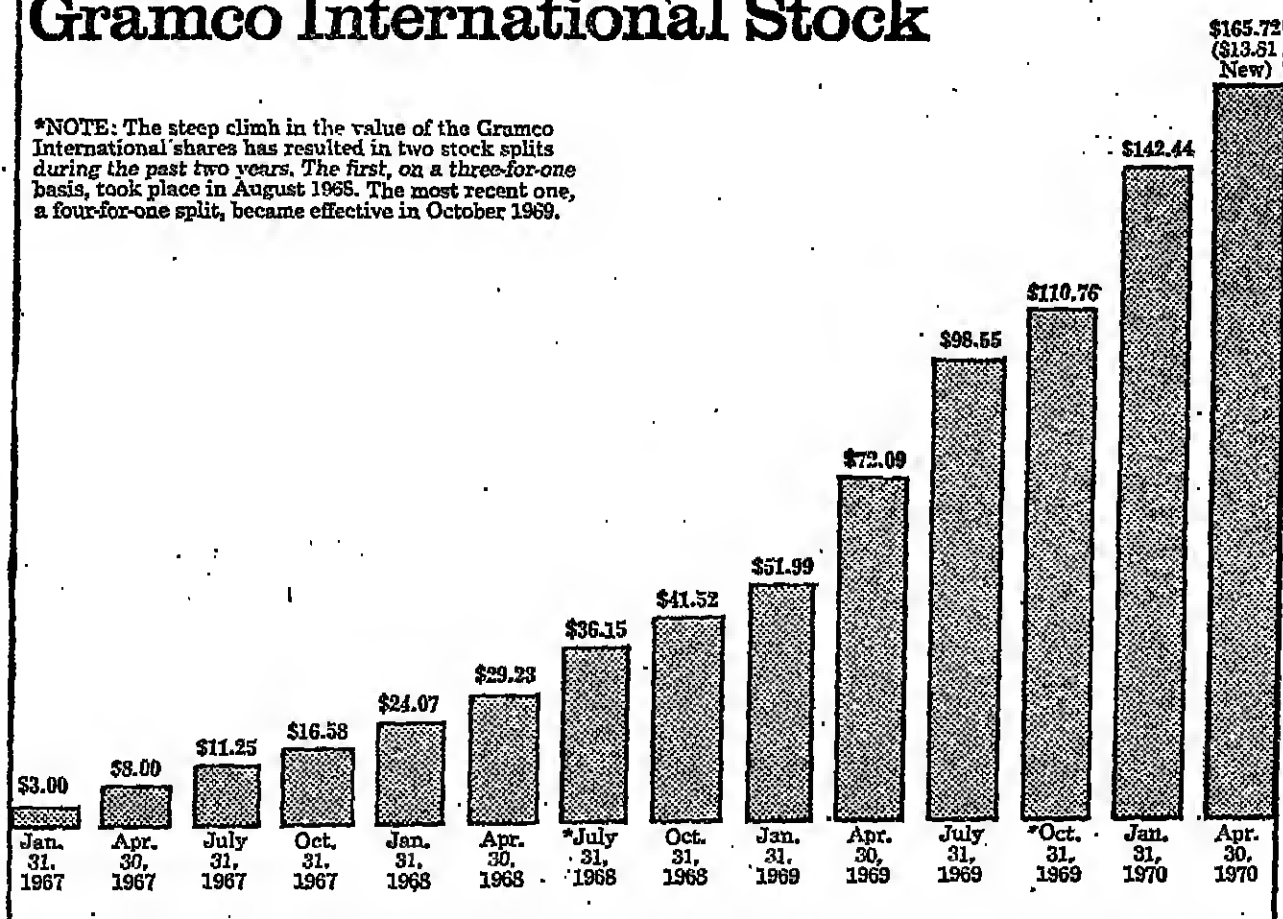
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*NOTE: The steep climb in the value of the Gramco International shares has resulted in two stock splits during the past two years. The first, on a three-for-one basis, took place in August 1968. The most recent one, a four-for-one split, became effective in October 1969.



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INTERNATIONAL SERVICE—LOCAL STYLE



Callaghan Asks MCC To Meeting On Implications Of Cricket Tour

LONDON, May 20 (UPI)—Prime Minister James Callaghan today invited the Cricket Council to meet him tomorrow to discuss the implications of the forthcoming tour of the South African cricket team to England.

Callaghan, who like Prime Minister Harold Wilson is against the tour, extended his invitation while addressing the Police Federation conference at Llandudno, Wales.

Yesterday, the Cricket Council confirmed that the controversial tour "was on" although Billy Griffith, secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club, said the series would be the last against South Africa and its team was selected on a multi-racial basis.

The meeting was scheduled for the Home Office with Griffith and a small group of other members of the Cricket Council.

Soon after the announcement, Callaghan was attacked by deputy Conservative party leader Reginald Maudling for "interfering" and "pressuring the Cricket Council."

He said: "The Home Secretary as the power to prevent the South African team coming here, he thinks it would be contrary to the national interest for them to come here, he should act on his responsibility."

Opposition Closes Ranks

The various organizations which have been campaigning to have the tour stopped, meanwhile, prepared final bid to prevent the South Africans leaving for England at the end of the month.

Peter Hain, chairman of the Stop the '70 Tour' committee, said he was convinced the tour could not go on.

Hain said: "I don't think the tour is on yet. There are a number of pressures which still could be exploited and which could be built up."

Hain warned the cricket authorities: "Demonstrations and disruptions will be staged at every match. In the coming months we will see the greatest show of opposition to the tyranny of apartheid ever in Britain."

Sir Herbert Brechin, chairman of the Commonwealth Games, expressed "bitter disappointment" at the council's decision. Although an Afro-Asian nations have threatened to boycott the Edinburgh Games in July if the cricket tour takes place, Brechin said the tour would be staged.

However, he intends to visit the South African team to pull out the South African case. He said: "The South African cricket team will not even be coming to Scotland. We are in no way concerned with their tour and with their racist views."

Games Boycott

LAGOS, Nigeria, May 20 (Reuters)—All 12 African countries will boycott the Commonwealth games in Edinburgh following the decision to go ahead with the tour of the South African cricket team, the president of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa said today.

"Now that the MCC has decided to carry on with the tour, we are out," said Abraham Odu. "All the African countries in the Commonwealth will not be going."

Asked if this included countries which had so far not officially decided, Odu said: "All of them. It is not necessary for them to make an official declaration."

India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Malaya have also said they would boycott Edinburgh if the cricket tour takes place. And in Bridgetown, Barbados, an Olympic Association official said: "It would be surprising if we announce we will not be participating in the games."

Late U.S. Rally Defeats Soviet Quintet, 75-72

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, May 20 (AP)—The United States today defeated the Soviet Union, 75-72, and opened the way to win the sixth world amateur basketball championship.

A crowd of 8,000 rooting for the Americans saw Ken Washington, a former UCLA star, score the last 3 points that brought the third straight victory in the seven-team tournament to the United States. For the defending champion Soviet team, it was the second loss in four matches.

The Yugoslav crowd rooted for the Americans although a Soviet victory would have benefited the home team. Yugoslavia went on to defeat Czechoslovakia, 94-84. With this victory, Yugoslavia remained tied with the United States for first place.

The spectators angrily whistled and protested the refereeing of Hungarian Ervin Kassar, who they thought was helping the Soviet team.

The match was delayed 20 minutes because during the warmup Jim Williams, formerly of Temple, hung to the basket and broke the glass backboard.

The tall Soviet team, paced by Modest Paulauskas, moved out to a 20-15 lead in the first half. But the Americans rallied midway through the session and took a 10-point lead.

Then the Russians rallied and at halftime the score was 44-44. Darnell Hillman, formerly of San Jose State, and Mike Sillman, the ex-Army star, gave the Americans the lead at the start of the second half. But again the Soviet team fought back, evened the score at 44-44.

From a 52-52 tie, the Russians, led by Paulauskas's playmaking, moved to a 66-58 lead.

With three minutes to play, the Soviet Union still led, 72-68. Garfield Smith, formerly of Eastern Kentucky, made one of two free throws and then Sillman scored to narrow the gap to 72-71. At 18:08, Paulauskas, nervous perhaps with the whistling and booing of spectators, missed two free throws. Washington then scored to give the Americans a 73-72 lead and after the Soviet team lost the ball, put in the clinching basket.

Tal Brody, the ex-Illinois star, was the playmaker of the American squad and also scored 9 points. Washington was the team's top scorer with 18, while Sillman had 18, Hillman 14 and Williams 12. Sergei Belov, 24 points, led the Russians, and Paulauskas added 32. Italy held off a determined late rally by Uruguay to register its second victory in four games with a 76-65 decision. It was the third straight loss for Uruguay.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	25	10	.714	—
New York	20	17	.541	5 1/2
Seattle	18	17	.465	8 1/2
Detroit	18	17	.465	8 1/2
Cleveland	11	20	.355	15 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	24	10	.706	—
Oakland	18	19	.486	7 1/2
Chicago	15	22	.405	10 1/2
San Francisco	12	25	.324	13 1/2
Milwaukee	12	25	.324	13 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Minnesota 9, Oakland 2.
Minnesota 3, Kansas City 4.
California 3, Chicago 6.
Washington 3, Cleveland 1.
Boston 5, New York 1.
Boston 4, Detroit 4.

Wednesday's Games (Not included in standings)

Oakland at Milwaukee, night.
Minnesota at Kansas City, night.
Chicago 3, California 2.
Baltimore at Detroit, night.
Boston at Cleveland, night.
Washington at New York, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	18	14	.563	—
New York	17	17	.500	1 1/2
St. Louis	17	17	.500	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	17	21	.447	5 1/2
Philadelphia	14	22	.388	8 1/2
Montreal	12	25	.324	11 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	20	11	.646	—
Los Angeles	18	16	.524	2 1/2
Atlanta	16	16	.500	4 1/2
Houston	15	20	.430	6 1/2
San Francisco	12	21	.364	9 1/2
San Diego	17	24	.413	12 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Philadelphia 2, Pittsburgh 6.
New York 7, Montreal 4.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 12, Houston 3.
Los Angeles 8, San Diego 2.
Atlanta 4, San Francisco 2.

Wednesday's Games (Not included in standings)

New York at Montreal, night.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, night.
St. Louis at Houston, night.
Los Angeles at San Diego, night.
Atlanta 3, San Francisco 1.
(Only games scheduled.)

—Sport Mailbag—

Hodler Statement

In the International Herald Tribune of May 15, I am afraid that a misunderstanding has occurred. As our informal talk I had referred to the fact that the FIS Council had asked a small committee of its members to work out more specific rules. I have made it quite clear that I was not in a position to give any information on details of these rules as they were to be submitted first to the FIS Council on June 7 and 8. When I answered questions on the eligibility of certain skiers I thought it was clear that I was referring to the rules being worked out. Furthermore I remember having made it very clear that any decisions on the eligibility of skiers would have to be taken by the Eligibility Committee or the FIS Council and that I could not express any official opinion of the FIS on these problems.

MARC HODLER,
President of the Federation Internationale de Ski,
Bern, Switzerland.



FIRE SALE—Indianapolis 500 driver Bill Simpson demonstrates to racers and mechanics new fire and heat-resistant fabric that was called "the most significant racing driver safety feature since the safety fuel tank was introduced in 1965."

Dolphins Sign Fleming, Give Pack Clancy as Compensation

MIAMI, May 20 (AP)—Miami Dolphins, a tight end who played on his option at Green Bay, has been signed by Miami and the Dolphins have sent a wide receiver, Jack Clancy, to the Packers as compensation.

"Fleming is one of the league's best blockers," said Miami's new coach, Don Shula. "He should help the Dolphins greatly in building a consistent running attack."

Miami's managing partner, Joe Robbie, who was forced by NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle into giving up next year's No. 1 draft pick to Baltimore because of the move that brought Shula to the Dolphins from the Colts, expected no such action from the commissioner on the Fleming case.

Robbie said there would be no occasion for Rozelle to involve himself with the player exchange because a mutually satisfactory agreement had been reached.

Clancy, who starred at the University of Michigan, was Miami's top rookie in 1967 with 87 catches, but he has been bothered since by injuries.

Fleming caught 109 passes in seven seasons at Green Bay, good for 1,300 yards and 12 touchdowns. He appeared in two Super Bowl games with the Packers, catching two passes for 22 yards against Kansas City in 1967 and four for 25 against Oakland in 1968. Green Bay won both games.

The 6-foot-4-inch, 235-pound Fleming attended Utah and was Green Bay's 11th-round draft choice in 1963.

Brown's 53 Puts Pacers 3-1 Ahead Of Stars In Final

ANAHEIM, Calif., May 20 (AP)—Roger Brown scored an American Basketball Association playoff record 53 points last night, leading the Indiana Pacers to a 143-120 victory over the Los Angeles Stars and a 3-1 lead in their best-of-seven championship series.

The 6-foot-5 forward hit 18 times from the floor, including three 3-pointers from outside the 23-foot range. He had 14 of 16 from the free-throw line.

The Pacers, champions of the Eastern Division, now return home for a Saturday afternoon game which could bring them the ABA crown.

The Pacers had six players in double figures: Brown, with his 53—which broke the playoff record of 52 set by Rick Barry of Washington this season against Denver—Bob Netolicky, 18; Fred Lewis, 17; Bill Keller, 16; Mel Daniels, 14; and Art Becker, 11. Andy Anderson led the Stars with 20 points while George Stone and Craig Raymond had 19 apiece.

Brown also had 13 rebounds and six assists.

Left-Hander Stops Pirates, 2-0 Short Ends Phils' Losing Streak at 10

By Sam Goldaper
NEW YORK, May 20 (NYT)—Chris Short, who was named by Philadelphia Phillies fans last year as the greatest left-handed pitcher in the club's history, lent his club a touch of that greatness last night when he halted its losing streak at ten games.

The 32-year-old Short hurled a four-hitter in beating the Pittsburgh Pirates, 2-0, striking out ten batters as he registered his third triumph against four defeats.

At one stage, Short retired 12 Pirates in a row. He allowed only one runner to reach third base, in the first inning with two out.

Cardinals 12, Astros 3

San Diego 20, Oakland 10

San Diego's 20-year-old right-hander making his first start of the season, hurled a five-hitter as St. Louis defeated Houston, 12-3. His two-out single started the Cards on a six-run fourth inning that was marked by a 410-foot, three-run homer by Richie Allen.

Reds 3, Cubs 1

Bernie Carbo's two-run triple in the seventh led Cincinnati to a 3-1 victory over Chicago. Gary Nolan and two relievers limited Chicago to five hits. With one on and two out in the eighth, Pete Rose protected the Reds' lead when he leaped against the rightfield screen to grab Jim Hickman's drive.

Braves 4, Giants 2

Milt Pappas, who last worked four weeks ago and with only five innings of pitching behind him this year, went the distance and limited San Francisco to five hits in pitching Atlanta to a 4-3 victory.

Dodgers 8, Padres 3

Don Sutton, with Bill Sudakis hitting a three-run, two-out home run to cap a four-run burst in the seventh inning, notched his third straight victory as Los Angeles defeated San Diego, 8-3.

Mets 7, Expos 4

Tommie Agee hit two homers and Ron Swoboda, Cleon Jones and Donn Clendenon also connected as New York overpowered Montreal, 7-4.

Senators 3, Indians 1

Ed Stroud, whose three-run double helped the Senators break a nine-game losing streak Monday night, clouted a three-run homer.

one of Washington's three hits, as the Senators defeated Cleveland, 3-1. Joe Coleman pitched a five-hitter and held the Indians hitless over the last five innings.

Red Sox 5, Tigers 4

Tony Conigliaro's ninth-inning single with the bases loaded gave Boston a 5-4 triumph and Detroit its sixth straight loss. Conigliaro's hit came with the defense drawn in after Tiger reliever Fred Lasher had loaded the bases on two walks and an error.

Angels 3, White Sox 0

Left-hander Rudy May hurled a two-hitter and Roger Repoz drove

in two runs with a homer and a double in pacing California to a 3-0 victory over Chicago. May struck out ten and retired 22 of the last 23 men.

Brewers 6, Athletics 3

Tommy Harper collected four successive hits, including a homer and two doubles, in leading Milwaukee to a 6-3 victory over Oakland. Harper, who missed the last two games with a sore thumb, scored twice and stole a base, running his league-leading total to 17.

Twins 5, Royals 4

Rod Carew raced home on Tom Burdette's wild pitch in the tenth inning to give Minnesota a 5-4 victory over Kansas City as it extended the Twins' winning streak to six.

Orioles 5, Yankees 1

Frank Robinson and Boog Powell each drove home a pair of runs to back Jim Palmer's four-hitter and give Baltimore a 6-1 victory over New York.

Ex-Players May Testify on Flood's Behalf at Trial

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—The possibility loomed today that several former players might join court Flood in testifying against the controversial reserve clause when trial proceedings in his suit against baseball resumes tomorrow following a one-day recess.

A source close to Flood said after yesterday's opening session that several former players had been contacted. It appeared they would be called, or bypassed, depending on developments.

Wednesday Game

White Sox Nip Angels

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—Gail Hopkins's sagging fly with the bases loaded in the ninth inning drove in Walt Williams with the winning run as the Chicago White Sox defeated California, 3-2, today.

Syd O'Brien's error on an easy ground ball had permitted the Angels to score two in the top of the ninth, breaking up a scoreless duel between Tommy John of Chicago and Tom Murphy of the Angels.

Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Cleveland 001 000 000—1 3 0	Philadelphia 110 000 000—2 7 0
Washington 000 000 000—2 3 0	Pittsburgh 000 000 000—6 4 1
Moore, Colbert (5), Hermon (7) and Foster; Coleman (2-3) and Casanova, L. Moore (3-3), HR—Finson (3d), Stroud (2d).	Short (2-4) and Bates; Ellis (2-4) and Sanchez.
Detroit 000 000 000—1 3 1	New York 300 100 210—7 8 0
Seattle 230 000 000—5 0 0	Montreal 000 000 000—4 8 1
Miller, McGee (4), Lasher (5) and Freeman; Nagy, Blange (4), Lomborg (8) and Moss, W—Lomborg (3-1), Lasher (3-1), HR—Yastrzemski (10th), Cash (4th).	Sadock, McGraw (1) and Groer; Ginn, Strohmyer (7), Reed (9) and Baileman, W—Sadock (2-0), L—McClint (3-2), HR—Agee (4th, 5th), Swoboda (12th), Phipps (13th), Jones (12th), Clendenon (14th), Boocabella (14th).
Baltimore 002 002 100—5 0 0	St. Louis 000 000 000—12 12 1
New York 000 100 000—1 4 0	San Diego 000 000 000—3 8 0
Polmer (3-3) and Acquisti; Horlen, Wood (3) and Grifman, L—Horlen (5-3), HR—Repos (6th).	Los Angeles 001 100 001—3 8 0
Oakland 000 000 000—0 5 0	San Diego 000 100 001—3 8 0
Hunter, Downing (3), Roland (5) and Duncan; Morris (3-0) and Root, L—Hunter (5-4), HR—Jackson (1-3), Harper (3d).	Sutton (6-4) and Haller; Kirby, Ross (4), Dube (7) and Chinn, L—Roy (12th), HR—Stodolski (12th), Coibers (12th), 1st).
Minnesota 010 000 001—1 5 1 0	Atlanta 000 000 001—4 8 3
Kansas City 000 000 010—1 4 1 0 1	San Francisco 011 000 000—5 0 0
Tant, Hall (8), Zapp (9), Pettus (1-1) and Rath; Morehead, Burdette (10) 1st and Dietz, HR—Carly (10th).	

The Scoreboard

CYCLING.—At Astoria, Italy, Franco Biletti won the third leg of the Tour of Italy (Ciri) and retained the overall lead. The Italian won the first leg and was runner-up to Giro favorite Eddy Merckx of Belgium on the second, Merckx finished third on the third leg, in the same time as Biletti and remained 22 seconds back of the leader in fifth place.

Michele Dancelli of Italy was second on the lap and is in second place in the overall standings, two seconds behind.

1 Black Coach and a White Team in a N.C. Town

By J. Anthony Lukas

BURLINGTON, N.C.—When the Bulldogs of Walter Williams High School Friday night, next September, most of these hands probably will be white.

But over on the bench, the hands on the clipboard will be black. They belong to Jerome Evans, Williams' new football coach and the first black man to become head football coach at any predominantly white high school in the state.

Coch Evans' appointment in April stirred a week-long furor that brought this small textile city in North Carolina's Piedmont crescent to the brink of what some officials feared could be its second open racial confrontation in less than a year.

Skillful accommodation by school officials and the moderating influence of the city's business leadership headed off the conflict and kept Evans in the job.

But the intense pressures that built up over the coaching job here reflect a new kind of tension accompanying integration of high school sports in the South.

In most Southern towns, high school football and basketball games are major community events, drawing thousands of parents, neighbors and friends to scraggly fields or drafty auditoriums and arousing almost tribal loyalties.

Over the last decade of school integration in the South, whites who wanted a winning team have grudgingly accepted talented black players. But where integration meant the merging of a black minority with a white majority, it also usually meant the retention of the white team's coach, colors, cheer and songs.

"We were supposed to be so happy to play ball for good old Hanky High we

wouldn't dream of asking for anything else," one black player said recently. "In an era of black militancy, this arrangement is increasingly being challenged."

One Killed in Rioting

Last spring, when Williams High School was only percent black, the election of an all-white cheerleading squad set off three days of black rioting here in which one person died, several were injured and property valued at thousands of dollars was damaged.

And as Burlington moved toward full integration of its high school next fall, the black community let it be known that it wanted at least one black coach out of the four football and basketball head coaches in the two integrated high schools.

The school board, with its eye partly on last spring's events, promptly agreed. After lengthy consultations it gave the Williams football post to Evans, the coach at Jordan Sellers High School, this all-black institution that will be abolished next fall.

And to make way for him, it named C.A. Frye, the white man who has coached football at Williams for ten years, as director of athletics for both integrated high schools.

But Frye, a blunt, hot-tempered man, balked. He said he wanted at least one more year at Williams where, with the seniors from Sellers' strong team combined with his own returning lettermen—he felt he had a good chance to win the state championship next fall.

And his stand quickly picked up support. On the morning of April 10, about 300 Williams students—led by several stalwarts of the football team—walked out of school and marched to the city park, where they held a tightly demanding Frye's reinstatement.

The intensity of the opposition surprised some school officials because only weeks before they had appointed Jordan Sellers' black principal to head the other new integrated high school—with no apparent reaction from the white community.

"A principal is a pretty remote abstract figure," one official said. "But a football coach really hits them where they breathe."

But school officials became particularly concerned when they learned that some of the most active segregationists in the area—reportedly including elements of the Ku Klux Klan (always active in Albemarle County) and the John Birch Society—were planning to attend a second large rally in the school auditorium.

They feared that this would also bring in "the Durham crowd," the name used here for the black militants around the Malcolm X University in nearby Durham.

With this potential for head-on confrontation between extremists, Burlington's moderate center galvanized for action. The executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce—including some of the most prominent executives in this industrial city—began meetings with all sides. By mid-April, Frye was persuaded to back down and take the athletic director's job.

So not long ago, in his cramped office, Evans was putting together what some considered Burlington's "dream team."

On paper, at least, it will include Williams' star quarterback, Fred Long, one of the white students who walked out in favor of Frye, playing alongside Larry Matkins, Sellers' black halfback who can run the 100 in 9.7.

"Even with a coach like me," Evans says with a tight-lipped grin, "it ought to be quite a season."



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